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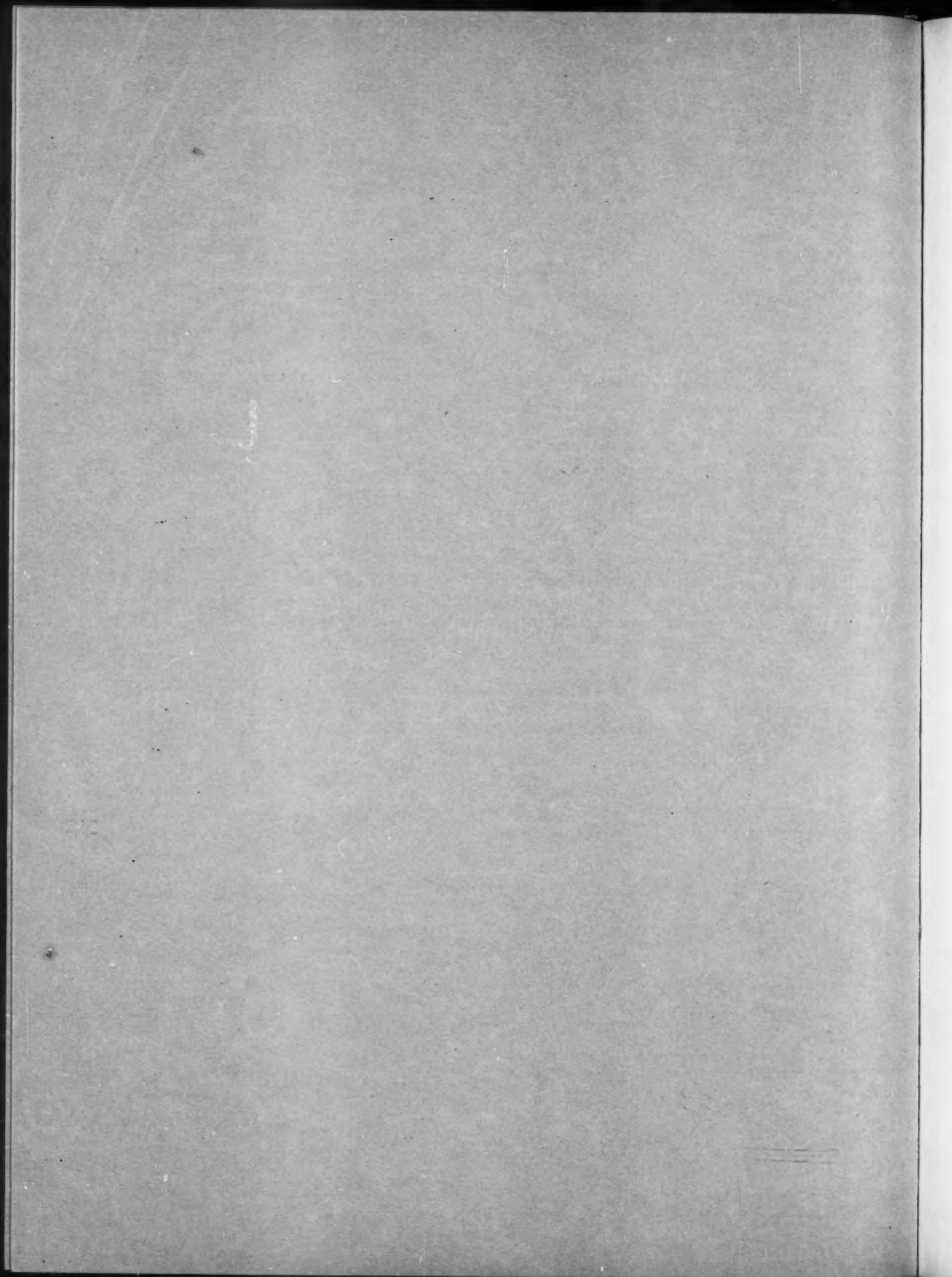
ECONOMIC BULLETIN FOR EUROPE



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SYMBOLS EMPLOYED

The following symbols have been used throughout this BULLETIN :

- .. = not available or not pertinent
- = nil or negligible
- * = estimate by the Secretariat of the Economic Commission for Europe
- = revised figure

In referring to combinations of years, the use of an oblique stroke—*e.g.*, 1951/52—signifies a 12-month period (say from 1 July 1951 to 30 June 1952). The use of a hyphen—*e.g.*, 1950-52—signifies an average of the full period of calendar years covered (including the end years indicated).

Unless otherwise indicated, the standard unit of weight used throughout is the metric ton. The definition of "billion" used throughout is one thousand millions. Minor discrepancies in totals and percentages are due to rounding. In general, the data for the first quarter of the current year are provisional.

REVIEW OF THE ECONOMIC SITUATION IN EUROPE DURING THE FIRST QUARTER OF 1954

The upward trend in industrial production which had re-established itself in most western European countries during the course of 1953 persisted during the first quarter of 1954. In so far as the movements of the engineering and textile industries can be taken as indicative of developments generally in the two sectors, the growth of production appears to have been common to both capital and consumer goods. There was, however, continued weakness in the markets for both coal and steel in Continental western Europe, although there has been some revival in the demand for steel in more recent months.

Neither the production nor the foreign exchange positions of western European countries have in fact suffered to any marked degree so far from the effects of the recession in the United States. Some part of the explanation for this, generally unexpected, insensitivity of the European economy is undoubtedly to be found in the relative stability of United States domestic prices and of world primary product prices in face of the decline in activity. This has helped to keep up the world's dollar earnings and the purchasing power of primary producing countries; and western

Europe's exports to overseas countries other than the United States and Canada were, in fact, substantially higher in the first quarter of this year than they had been a year earlier.

Moreover, the relatively comfortable dollar position which Europe has maintained has meant that the Governments have not generally had to take account of the need to limit dollar expenditure in deciding their policies with regard to domestic demand. In many western European countries domestic policies, as evidenced by budgets and monetary developments, are at present moderately expansionary.

In eastern European countries and the Soviet Union, the reflection of the decisions to give some greater benefits to consumers is to be seen in the budgets and in such data as are available on the development of consumer purchasing power. There is, so far, little evidence available on the speed with which supplies of consumer goods to meet this higher demand are increasing, but it is clear that relatively quick results from the new agricultural policies will be needed and are assumed in the plans of the Governments.

1. INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION IN WESTERN EUROPE

The upward trend in industrial production, which re-established itself in most western European countries in the middle of 1953, and which continued in the last quarter of the year, was maintained, and in some countries seems even to have become more pronounced, in the first quarter of 1954. The combined index of industrial production for western Europe as a whole was some 2 per cent lower than in the last quarter of 1953. This decline was, if anything, smaller than could have been expected to result from normal seasonal factors.

It can be seen in Table 1 that in only one country, Yugoslavia, was the decline in output clearly greater than the normal seasonal fall, and here the explanation is to be found in the exceptionally bad weather in the first months of the year, when heavy snowfalls in Slovenia and Bosnia interrupted the flow of raw materials to many factories and caused damage to

electric transmission lines. Norway, by contrast, was favoured by natural factors; the particularly large increase in industrial output reflects, amongst other things, the large winter herring catch, which raised the production of fish oil and fish meal to record levels.

The favourable turn in world markets for pulp and paper products has led to a marked expansion of these industries throughout Europe. Finland, Norway and Sweden have, of course, benefited most; in all three countries new capacity has been installed since the boom of 1950 to 1951, and production has already regained the record levels of that time.

The marked long-run trend of expansion in the chemical industries—stemming from technical innovation within the industries and from the growing demand for fertilizers—can be observed in virtually all western European countries. In Austria, Belgium

Table 1
PERCENTAGE CHANGES
IN INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

(Excluding building)

Country	Change from fourth quarter 1953 to first quarter 1954		Change from first quarter 1953 to first quarter 1954
	Unadjusted for seasonal fluctuations	Roughly adjusted for seasonal fluctuations	
Austria	- 9	negligible	+ 8
Belgium	- 1	negligible	+ 5
Luxembourg	+ 2	rise	-10
Denmark	- 2	negligible	+ 2
Finland	- 4	negligible	+12
France	+ 2	rise	+ 4
Western Germany	- 6	negligible	+10
Greece	- 1	rise	+36
Italy	- 4	rise	+12
Netherlands	- 3	rise	+ 8
Norway	+ 8	rise	+ 8
Sweden	- 3	negligible	+ 5
United Kingdom	+ 1	negligible	+ 7
Yugoslavia	-20	fall	+ 9

Source : Appendix Table I.

and France, the increase is largely in fertilizer production ; in Italy, in plastics. Oil-refining continues to expand.

Production of motor vehicles has recently gathered new momentum and is, indeed, one of the leading elements in the present upturn in western European industrial production. In the first quarter of 1954 the output of passenger cars was in western Germany 60 per cent, and in the United Kingdom and Italy 40 per cent, higher than a year before. In France, by contrast, the number of cars produced increased by only 13 per cent. But this may have been in part the result of the rise in production of commercial vehicles, which was greater in France than in the other three producing countries. The pressure of home demand for cars is high in France too, and there are long waiting lists for cars in both France and Italy. In western Germany, almost one-half of the output of cars continued to be exported ; in the United Kingdom the share of exports has recently been declining, and, for the first time since 1947, the home market is now taking more than half of total production ; in Italy, exports still amounted to less than 20 per cent of production. Motor-cycle production continued to expand more rapidly than

any other branch of the motor industry. With the development of lighter types of motor-cycle, this means of transport is coming within the reach of many workers.¹ In France, 90,000 motor-cycles were produced in the single month of April.

For metal-using industries as a group, the upward trend is less marked. Production continued to rise in Greece, western Germany, Italy and the Netherlands, and has recently started to grow in Denmark, France and the United Kingdom, but the engineering industries in Austria, Belgium and Sweden remained rather depressed. Broadly speaking, the development of activity in the metal-using industries and the textile industries is now roughly parallel, in contrast with 1951, when textile production was losing ground, and with the latter part of 1952, when textile activity began to recover and the engineering industries to weaken. This alternation of phases is brought out by Chart 1. The chart suggests that, if anything, the tide is now turning again in favour of the metal-using industries. It is already evident that the rapid gains in the Belgian textile industry during recent months were only temporary and represent, therefore, no significant exception to the general picture.

Coal and steel production rose in the United Kingdom, in contrast to the stability or declines in most countries of the Coal and Steel Community. Total output of crude steel in the countries of the Community in the first quarter of 1954 was 6 per cent lower than a year earlier. The scanty data available suggest that the decline is largely to be explained by a speculative postponement of purchases by steel consumers. However, there has been some improvement since then in France, the Saar, western Germany, Belgium and Luxembourg, and the information available on new orders points to a revival of sales. In the Netherlands and Italy, where new capacity has been coming into operation, output has been, and still is, expanding.

Total production of hard coal in the countries of the Community was higher in the first quarter of 1954 than in the corresponding quarter of 1953, but sales have tended to stagnate, and the accumulation of stocks at the pit-heads has continued to cause some concern. At the end of March, these stocks amounted to 3.5 million tons, or 40 per cent more than one year earlier. The failure of sales to increase in proportion to the increase in industrial production may be partly explained by the relatively mild winter and the decline in steel production. An additional reason may perhaps be that consumers have been cutting down their stocks. The prices ruling within the Community are

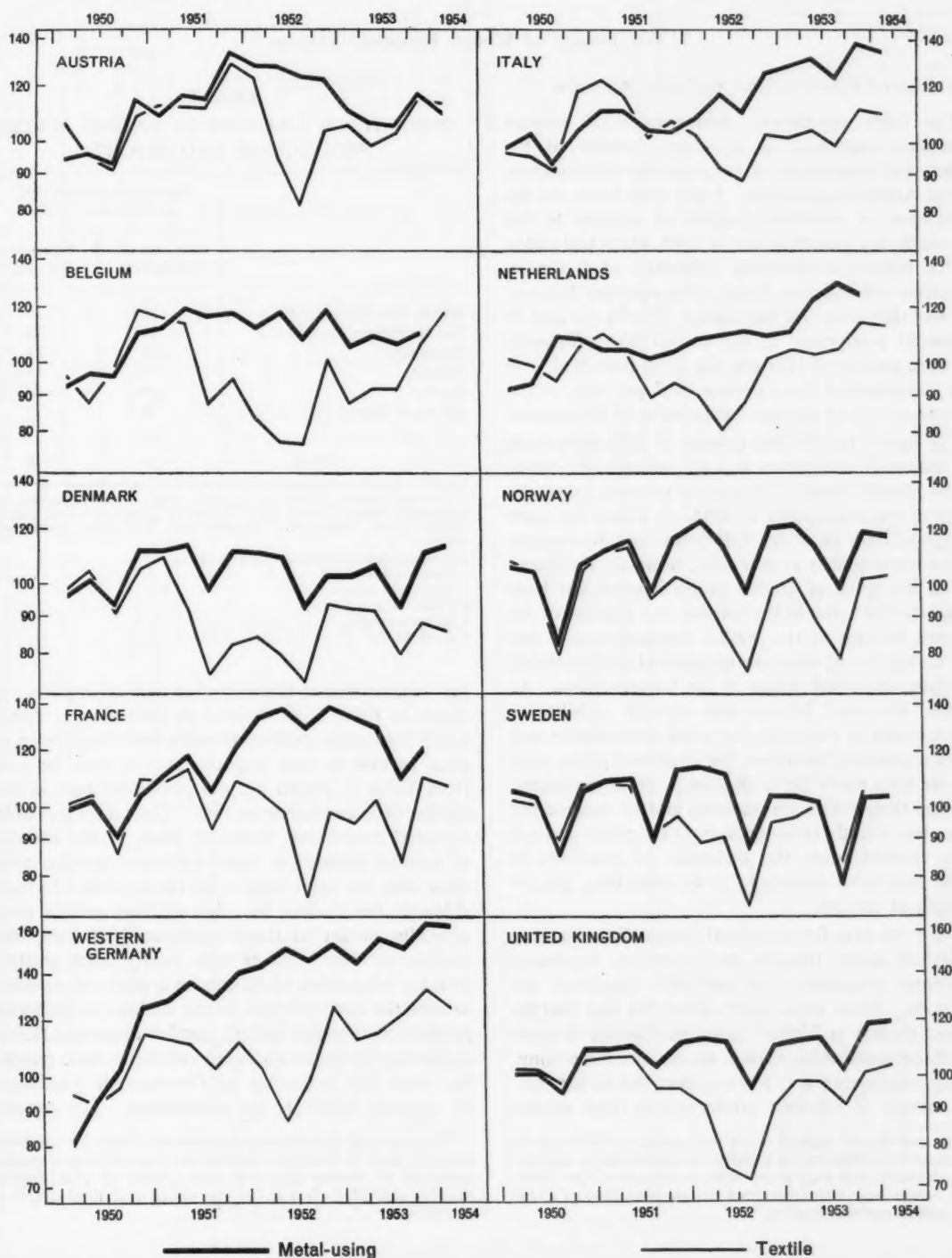
¹ This is not without importance for the mobility of labour—for instance, in Italy and France.

Chart 1

CHANGES IN PRODUCTION IN METAL-USING AND TEXTILE INDUSTRIES BETWEEN 1950 AND 1954

Index numbers 1950 = 100

Semi-logarithmic scale



Sources: Tables IV and VI. For France, the index numbers for metal-using industries are those published by the I.N.S.E.E. and differ from those shown in Table IV.

felt to be rather high, the more so since, with lower freight rates, American coal has become competitive in European markets. It is likely, therefore, that coal consumers have postponed their purchases in ex-

pectation of a price reduction. Coal prices within the Community were in fact reduced somewhat in the spring, but this does not seem, so far, to have reversed the bearish attitude of coal consumers.

2. THE IMPACT OF WORLD ECONOMIC EVENTS

The Limited Effects of the American Recession

The fairly satisfactory performance of western European economies is in some contrast to the widespread expectation of unfavourable repercussions of the American recession. Fears were based on the experience of previous declines of activity in the United States, including that of 1949, which had added to the balance-of-payments difficulties of European countries and helped to bring on the currency devaluations of that year. At that time a fall of 8 per cent in industrial production in the United States between the third quarter of 1948 and the third quarter of 1949 was accompanied by a decline of 7 per cent in the volume and of 14 per cent in the value of its imports.

The figures for the first quarter of 1954 show both the industrial production and the volume of imports of the United States to be some 8 per cent below the levels of the first quarter of 1953,¹ or about the same change in both as in the 1949 recession. In contrast to the development at that time, however, the recent fall in the value of United States imports has been no greater than that in the volume, and it is one of the unusual features of the present recession that it has had no significant effect on the general level of either domestic or import prices in the United States. As further discussed below, this over-all stability is compounded of price falls for some commodities and of price increases for others, but in general prices seem to have been much firmer than in previous recessions. The fact that, before the recession started, commodity prices had already fallen back from the peaks reached some months after the outbreak of hostilities in Korea may have something to do with their greater strength at present.

When the data for individual commodities figuring in United States imports are examined, significant differences compared with the 1949 experience are also seen. These result partly from the fact that the present decline in United States production is more heavily concentrated in certain sectors of the economy, mainly engineering and textiles, than the earlier one. The changes in domestic production in these sectors

¹ The statistics for imports in the first quarter of 1954 tend to exaggerate the decline, owing to delays in arrivals and in registrations, connected with the dockers' strike at the port of New York. These factors may have accounted for an extra drop of about 2 per cent in reported imports.

Table 2
PERCENTAGE CHANGES IN UNITED STATES
PRODUCTION AND IMPORTS

	From first quarter 1953 to first quarter 1954	
	Volume of production	Value of imports
Metals and manufactures . .	-16 ^a	-20
Transportation equipment ^b .	-16	-25
Machinery	-14	-21
Textiles	-12 ^c	-33 ^d
Rubber	-17 ^e	-44 ^f
All other sectors	- 2	+ 2
TOTAL . . .	- 8	- 8

Sources: Survey of Current Business, United States Department of Commerce; Federal Reserve Bulletin, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, Washington, December 1953; and United States trade statistics.

^a Primary metals and fabricated metal products.

^b Excluding aircraft.

^c Textiles and apparel.

^d Fibres and manufactures.

^e Rubber products.

^f Crude rubber.

and in the value of the related groups of imports are shown in Table 2. In 1953/54, all these groups experienced percentage declines in value more than twice as great as that in total imports, and, as may be seen from Table 3, played a more prominent part in the decline of imports than in 1949. The tables give only a partial description, however, since, in the absence of volume indices for these particular groups, they show only the value figures for the imports. In fact, although the declines in value of these groups were generally similar to those experienced in 1949,² the declines in their volumes were clearly much greater, account being taken of differences in price movements. Besides the concentration of the declines in domestic production in certain sectors, another important factor explaining the larger decline in volume in these groups has been the reduction in Government purchases of strategic materials for stockpiling. For certain

² The decline in the metals group shown in Table 3 for the 1949 recession tends to understate the real one, since imports of metals continued to increase after the third quarter of 1948, falling sharply, and relatively late, in the second and third quarters of 1949.

Table 3

UNITED STATES IMPORTS BY MAIN COMMODITY GROUPS

Millions of current dollars, f.o.b.

Commodity group	1953				1954	1948	1949	Percentage change	
	First quarter	Second quarter	Third quarter	Fourth quarter	First quarter	Third quarter	Third quarter	First quarter 1953 to third quarter 1954	Third quarter 1948 to third quarter 1949
Crude and manufactured foodstuffs and beverages	842	822	809	818	915	475	482	+ 9	+ 1
Textile fibres and manufactures	268	242	218	199	180	237	157	-33	-34
Wood and wood products, excluding paper	61	70	72	64	50	52	30	-18	-42
Paper and paper manufactures	223	237	234	239	222	191	155	0	-19
Rubber, crude	99	94	76	65	55	80	50	-44	-37
Other animal and vegetable products, inedible	170	179	166	149	145	202	154	-15	-24
Non-metallic minerals	285	282	287	307	300	172	169	+ 5	- 2
Metals and manufactures	518	591	540	448	413	210	193	-20	- 8
Machinery and vehicles	102	98	74	79	85	38	28	-17	-26
Chemicals	78	87	64	63	72	27	22	- 8	-19
Miscellaneous	108	111	116	125	98	70	61	- 9	-13
TOTAL IMPORTS	2 754	2 813	2 656	2 556	2 535	1 754	1 501	- 8	-14

Sources: Quarterly Summary of Foreign Commerce of the United States; Trade by Commodity (FT. 930); and United States Imports of Merchandise for Consumption (FT. 120), United States Department of Commerce.

Table 4

UNITED STATES IMPORTS BY AREAS OF ORIGIN

Millions of current dollars, f.o.b.

Area of origin	1953				1954	1948	1949	Percentage change	
	First quarter	Second quarter	Third quarter	Fourth quarter	First quarter	Third quarter	Third quarter	First quarter 1953 to third quarter 1954	Third quarter 1948 to third quarter 1949
Western Europe	552	581	580	564	462	263	200	-16	-24
Canada and Newfoundland	580	645	607	623	539	417	346	- 7	-17
Latin American Republics	946	872	845	757	917	538	534	- 3	- 1
Overseas sterling area	303	306	247	248	256	262	191	-16	-27
Affiliated overseas areas (excluding sterling area)	96	96	88	120	137	51	46	+43	-10
Other overseas countries ^a	277	313	289	244	224	223	184	-19	-17
TOTAL WORLD	2 754	2 813	2 656	2 556	2 535	1 754	1 501	- 8	-14

Source: See Appendix Table XXIX.

^a Including eastern Europe and the U.S.S.R. Eastern Germany is included in "Western Europe".

items, such as rubber and tin, the different behaviour of private holders of stocks has had a compensating effect, but available evidence does not suffice to show whether or not this factor operated for many other commodities on a significant scale.

Fluctuations in United States import demand could be expected to affect the European economy in two ways, directly and through the effect on the rest of the world outside the United States. As far as the direct effects are concerned, the impact on European production as a whole has been small, since exports to the United States account for no more than 3 to 4 per cent of industrial production in western Europe, though certain countries, especially Belgium and Switzerland, and certain sectors have been more seriously affected. Nor did the falling-off of earnings from exports to the United States create immediate difficulties through a deterioration of the dollar balance of payments of European countries. There were several reasons for this, apart from the already-mentioned fact that the impact on these earnings was softened by the relative stability of prices. For one thing, dollar earnings of European countries from United States offshore orders and other military expenditure abroad have continued at a high level.¹ Secondly, countries in Europe and elsewhere have reduced their imports from the United States, apparently not so much by a tightening of restrictions as in 1949, but rather because of a concomitant increase in supplies available from other sources. Thirdly, private capital has not been an aggravating factor, as it was on a vast scale in 1949 when uncertainty about European currencies deepened, but on this occasion has tended to move out from the United States and thus to serve as a compensating influence.

The indirect effects of the United States recession via third countries are more difficult to gauge, and in any case would not be expected to come into operation immediately. The only obvious effect of this kind has been a fall in European exports to Canada, whose economy, like that of certain Latin American countries, is closely linked to that of the United States, 50 per cent of Canadian exports going to that country. In the rest of the world, the renewed upward trend of the European economy, together with the maintenance

of European purchases of raw materials, has itself helped to generate the purchasing power needed for Europe's exports.

In considering the effects of the American recession on European and other countries and the relative strength shown by their currencies against the dollar, it is also relevant to note that countries other than the United States had previously been running a significant surplus in their accounts with that country, including receipts from military expenditure and economic aid. This meant not only that their reserve position had been strengthening, but also that there was considerable room for a decline in their net dollar receipts before having to call on their accumulated reserves. In fact, through their transactions with the United States, other countries continued to add to their gold and dollar reserves at an annual rate of about \$2 billion during the first quarter of this year compared with an annual rate of nearly \$2½ billion in the first half of 1953.

All things considered, including the prospect of some further increase in United States military expenditure abroad, other countries might well continue to add to their reserves, even if there should be a renewed weakening tendency in the United States economy; but only on the condition that such a deterioration did not seriously disturb the relative stability of world commodity prices. Even under the latter safeguarding assumption, the direct income effects on some of the primary producing countries could be serious, as they already have been in certain cases. But other more developed countries would, under the conditions stated, be less subject to balance-of-payments limitations in carrying out counter-cyclical policies designed to maintain employment and incomes. Indeed, perhaps the chief conclusion suggested by experience so far is that there can be very great advantages for the United States itself if the dollar position is such as to permit production to rise in other countries, with consequent stabilizing effects on world prices and incomes, at times when the American economy is threatened by recessionist tendencies. Attention needs to be given to the question whether conditions over the longer run are likely to be such as to resemble, in their aggregate effects, the particular combination of circumstances which have made for relative dollar ease at present.

Prices of Primary Products

Though the striking firmness of commodity prices in the period under review is closely related to the limited effects of the United States recession on the European economy, price movements have also been influenced by several special factors.

¹ Appendix Table XXIII does not show separately military expenditure abroad, which is included under the item "Services (net)". Such expenditure—covering goods and services purchased by the United States armed forces for their own use abroad and for transfer to other countries—has recently developed as follows:

	Western Europe and affiliated areas	All other countries	Total world
	(Millions of dollars)		
1953—First quarter . . .	255	292	547
Fourth quarter . . .	387	313	700
1954—First quarter . . .	372	246	618

Briefly, the movements of the different classes of commodity have been as follows : metals were cheaper in March of this year than a year before, but were dearer than in December and were continuing to mount ; in foodstuffs, the violent increases in cocoa, coffee¹ and tea prices outweighed the weaknesses in wheat and edible oils ; textile fibres were only slightly dearer than a year earlier, in spite of a sharp rise in prices of cotton early in 1954 ; rubber prices were recovering, but were still below the level of March 1953, and timber prices were about the same as a year earlier. In most cases, the March prices represented a recovery after a general decline during the first nine months of 1953.

Some of these recent upward movements appear to reflect the facts that there was no very great accumulation of stocks by consumers in 1953 and that current consumption forecasts for many commodities are high. For some commodities, and particularly the

¹ The rise in coffee prices has also played an important part in reducing the effects of the United States recession on total imports. Although the peak coffee prices were not reflected in the United States import unit-value index for the first quarter, the rise in import prices alone meant an increase of \$33 million in the value of coffee imports between the first quarters of 1953 and 1954, while the volume imported also increased.

3. TRADE OF WESTERN EUROPE

In the first quarter of 1954, the volume of western Europe's exports was somewhat lower than the exceptionally high level reached in the previous quarter. At the same time, imports were rather constant, and even increased for some countries ; and the result, in the absence of a general continuation of the improvement in the terms of trade, was some deterioration of trade balances by comparison with the preceding quarter.²

The declines in exports were, however, no greater than could be expected from the ordinary seasonal movement. It can be seen from the first two columns of Table 5 that the volume of exports continued, as in the two preceding quarters, to show an annual rate of increase which varied between 10 and 15 per cent in the United Kingdom, France and Italy, and was as high as 25 to 30 per cent in western Germany, Austria and the Netherlands. In the latter country, however, imports also continued at a high level, because of the need to replenish stocks of materials, and its trade deficit was higher than in the preceding quarters. In Norway, Sweden and Finland, the rate of increase of exports was more modest, as in the preceding quarters, though for these countries the figures

² See the last column of Table 5.

beverages mentioned above, an increased world demand has coincided with a decline in production due to unfavourable natural conditions. In other cases prices were kept firm by the action of major sellers in reducing output or market supplies, as in the case of the Chilean copper producers, the major Wheat Agreement exporters, and the United States for cotton and other agricultural products.

Speculative factors have also been at work. The uncertainties of the Asian political situation must have influenced the recoveries in tin and rubber, and the announcement of renewed stockpiling by the United States Government may also have had an effect, at least until it became clear that the new programme would benefit domestic rather than overseas producers and would be spread over a considerable period of time.

The increase in the income of primary producing countries resulting from these upward movements can be regarded as beneficial from the point of view of the European economy, since the improvement in its terms of trade had almost reached the point at which adverse effects on the volume of exports to overseas markets could be feared.

for the first quarter of a year are of limited significance owing to heavy and somewhat irregular seasonal fluctuations in export shipments. Only in Switzerland was there a decline in exports, whether the comparison is with the immediately preceding quarters or with those of a year earlier, this country being, together with Belgium, more affected than most countries by the decline in United States imports. The seasonal drop in Turkish tobacco exports was more marked than usual, but wheat exports were fairly well maintained. Turkish imports, particularly of machinery, were also lower than in the preceding quarter. It seems that the import restrictions imposed in the middle of 1953 have now taken fuller effect.

Western Germany's export trade continued to be particularly buoyant, and a new record was set in the month of March.³ However, payments difficulties of the kind experienced in trade with Brazil last year now began to emerge in trade with Turkey, and are likely to have checked the increase in exports to that country subsequently.⁴

³ The published figure for December 1953 was slightly higher, but this includes a large annual statistical adjustment.

⁴ In May 1954, an agreement was reached for settlement of the arrears in payments by Turkey to western Germany.

Table 5
CHANGES IN VOLUME, UNIT VALUE, VALUE AND BALANCE OF TRADE
OF WESTERN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES

Index numbers and millions of current dollars

Country	Year and quarter	Volume				Unit value			Current value		Trade balance (millions of dollars) f.o.b.	
		Corresponding quarter of previous year= 100		Preceding quarter = 100								
		Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Terms of trade ^a	Imports	Exports		
United Kingdom	1953-III	120	113	96	101	99	101	99	95	101	-299	
	IV	115	111	102	109	99	99	98	101	109	-155	
	1954- I	107	110	99	98	98	100	100	99	97	-179	
France	1953-III	104	102	87	84	101	98	103	89	82	- 2	
	IV	103	110	107	130	98	97	100	104	127	+190	
	1954- I	103	113	110	98	102	99	102	111	97	+ 57	
Netherlands . . .	1953-III	127	120	106	120	98	88	111	105	107	- 26	
	IV	129	131	113	109	97	101	96	109	110	- 21	
	1954- I	127	126	104	96	98	101	96	101	97	- 39	
Belgium-Luxembourg	1953-III	107	111	104	98	99	99	100	103	97	- 12	
	IV	99	109	107	109	97	98	99	106	110	+ 11	
	1954- I	129	125	115	109	100	97	103	97	89	- 34	
Switzerland	1953-III	111	115	100	105	98	100	98	98	104	+ 31	
	IV	115	103	111	108	100	100	100	114	111	+ 28	
	1954- I	114	98	94	85	101	102	99	92	85	+ 3	
Italy	1953-III	104	123	90	108	98	96	104	89	102	-144	
	IV	119	121	116	109	96	98	90	113	119	-142	
	1954- I	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	104	91	-198
Turkey	1953-III	92	115	103	67	106	104	99	107	70	- 57	
	IV	107	107	121	187	93	104	99	112	177	- 19	
	1954- I	103	104	74	87	112	100	112	75	73	- 17	
Denmark	1953-III	122	105	111	102	98	98	100	109	100	- 24	
	IV	116	120	110	115	98	103	96	109	118	- 7	
	1954- I	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	96	91	- 19
Sweden	1953-III	98	120	95	108	98	98	100	93	106	+ 44	
	IV	110	106	120	110	99	99	99	118	110	+ 18	
	1954- I	113	107	94	76	101	101	101	95	77	- 60	
Norway	1953-III	108	112	90	106	95	99	96	88	105	- 59	
	IV	107	104	124	110	103	99	103	126	108	- 97	
	1954- I	104	111	98	102	97	101	97	97	101	- 88	
Finland	1953-III	74	102	90	114	100	111	90	90	125	+ 51	
	IV	106	93	114	104	96	90	106	112	99	+ 35	
	1954- I	110	108	87	73	105	91	116	97	69	- 12	
Western Germany .	1953-III	117	116	104	103	98	98	99	102	101	+238	
	IV	107	127	118	121	98	99	99	116	120	+318	
	1954- I	119	130	93	91	99	99	99	92	91	+280	
Austria ^b	1953-III	87	149	84	116	102	102	100	80	110	+ 30	
	IV	113	127	121	111	100	97	103	122	107	+ 15	
	1954- I	110	129	100	97	98	96	102	98	92	+ 7	

Sources: Calculated from Appendix Tables XXV, XXVII and XXIX.

^a Ratio of import unit value index to export unit value index. An increase in the index indicates a deterioration in the terms of trade.

^b Unit value indices are given in terms of dollars.

The recent movements in the terms of trade, and in import and export prices separately, were all small. There seems to have been some slight improvement, but this is unlikely to have been maintained after the first quarter, when the rise in prices of several raw materials began to affect the unit values of imports arriving.

Trade by Regions

The distribution of western European exports by main destinations can be seen in Table 6, where comparison with the quarterly averages of each of the two preceding half-years enables the recent trend in exports to be seen, undisturbed by seasonal fluctuations.¹

Changes in the distribution of western Europe's exports were, on the whole, small. The main change was a decline in exports to the United States and Canada, balanced by a corresponding increase in exports to other overseas areas. This change can be seen in the export figures of most countries individually, although western Germany did better than other countries in both areas. The gains in European exports were particularly marked in the sterling area and in Latin America.

It can also be seen from the table that United States exports to overseas countries declined—even apart from the especially marked drop in exports to Canada. The share of western Europe in total imports into what is, roughly, the less developed primary producing part of the world has increased—particularly that of western Germany. This is brought out in the following figures for exports to overseas countries outside the United States and Canada:

	First half 1953	Second half 1953	First quarter 1954
(Millions of current dollars; quarterly rates)			
Exports from			
Western Europe ^a	2 245	2 463	2 567
United States	1 396	1 464	1 354
Total	3 641	3 927	3 921
Share of western Europe ^a (per cent)	61.6	62.7	65.5
Share of western Germany (per cent)	6.5	8.2	8.4

^a Excluding Finland and Sweden.

Intra-European Trade

The high level of trade within western Europe which was noted in the previous *Bulletin* was fully

¹ Only the third and fourth quarters show marked and compensating seasonal deviations. Hence the first quarter can be compared with the average or either half of the year. Sweden and Finland are exceptional in this respect, because of climatic factors and the high proportion of primary products in their exports. For this reason they are excluded from Table 6.

maintained in the first quarter of 1954, and its distribution underwent no major changes. Among the few movements worth mentioning were an increase in French trade with a number of western European countries, almost equally large for exports and for imports, and a decline in Belgian exports, falling mainly on steel deliveries to western Germany and Italy, and on textiles. Finally, western German imports from the Scandinavian countries declined further from an already remarkably low level.

The quarter brought little easing in the problems of the European Payments Union, save that the Belgian surplus and the debtor position of the United Kingdom were both reduced slightly. The major bulge in what was designed as a revolving system is still the German surplus. In the single year ending 30 May 1954, it increased by \$539 million—i.e., by more than the whole amount originally established as the German quota. The corresponding increase in the deficits of other countries is not so highly concentrated, but, nevertheless, out of the fourteen member countries with an effective quota,² four have exceeded the quota as creditors and three as debtors, and one more is in the last *tranche* before reaching it.

This polarization of member countries into extreme debtors and extreme creditors, with no prospect of a drastic reversal of the trend, meant that at the talks held recently to consider the renewal of the agreement, there was a more than usually wide divergence of views. In the end, the agreement was renewed, on the understanding that a large part of the outstanding debts would be paid in gold, or funded and repaid in instalments. This entailed a series of bilateral negotiations,³ which are likely to end in the repayment, over a period of years, of more than three-quarters of the debts outstanding to the Union. In addition, a further amount will be made available out of the Union's convertible assets for payment to creditor countries. In return, these countries will extend further credits to the Union, while the debtors, notably Italy, will have their credit facilities increased. All future balances will be settled half in gold and half in credit.

The declared intentions of certain countries to restore some form of convertibility also cast a shadow over talks about the future of the Union, which must either break up or change radically in form if convertibility comes. The possible form and consequences of such moves were left for later discussion.

² The debtor quota of Greece is frozen at zero.

³ Negotiations are in progress for repayment of the whole of the Italian debt, more than 80 per cent of the United Kingdom's and more than 70 per cent of the French one.

Table 6
EXPORTS OF WESTERN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES AND THE UNITED STATES TO MAJOR TRADING AREAS
Millions of current dollars, f.o.b.; quarterly rates

Area of destination	United Kingdom ^a		Western Germany		Other western European countries ^b (excluding Finland and Sweden)		Total western Europe (excluding Finland and Sweden)		United States ^c	
	1953 First half	1953 Second half	1953 First half	1953 Second half	1953 First half	1953 Second half	1953 First half	1953 Second half	1953 First half	1954 First quarter
United States and Canada	226	217	79	85	342	351	647	653	783	636
Other dollar area	40	43	34	46	87	84	161	173	651	609
Non-dollar Latin America	33	42	58	80	89	123	180	245	153	144
Affiliated overseas areas (including sterling area)	791	858	83	113	686	698	1 560	1 669	284	245
Other overseas countries	89	99	62	82	193	195	344	376	308	356
Total overseas countries	1 179	1 259	316	406	1 397	1 451	2 892	3 116	2 179	1 990
Western Europe ^d	558	571	682	769	2 019	2 090	3 259	3 430	715	676
Eastern Europe (including U.S.S.R.)	8	13	12	15	80	110	100	138	—	1
TOTAL WORLD	1 745	1 843	1 010	1 190	3 496	3 651	6 251	6 684	2 894	2 667

Sources : See Table XXIX.

^a Excluding re-exports.

^b Austria, Belgium-Luxembourg, Denmark, France, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Switzerland and Turkey. Non-monetary gold is excluded from the French figures.

^c Excluding special categories.

^d Including eastern Germany.

Some further minor movements towards convertibility were made during recent months. The simplification of exchange controls and the reopening of commodity markets advanced further. The United Kingdom has extended the scope of transferable sterling to cover almost all the non-dollar, non-

sterling area countries and has reopened the London gold market with great success, while to the list of commodity markets reopened have been added the Liverpool cotton futures market and the Amsterdam cocoa market. It was also announced that the Le Havre coffee market would reopen on 1 July.

4. INTERNAL POLICIES IN WESTERN EUROPE

Money Markets

As a result of the developments described in the preceding section, western Germany, the Netherlands, Switzerland and the United Kingdom continued to show very substantial surpluses in their balances of payments on current account. The balance of Austria is also persistently favourable, and that of France has been recovering since the end of 1953. On the other hand, the balance of Norway continues to be unfavourable, and that of Denmark has of late deteriorated.

In certain cases, the strengthening of currencies as a result of favourable balances has in its turn contributed to attract capital funds from abroad, thereby giving rise to a cumulative process in the growth of foreign reserves. There seems to have been a substantial inflow of short-term funds, especially into the United Kingdom and western Germany,¹ and a repatriation of capital into France. These movements are not surprising. The growing evidence of the strength of currencies and the more liberal foreign exchange policy in those countries with favourable balances and increasing reserves are likely to have lessened the fears which have previously affected the flow of international capital. The movement of the latter is likely, therefore, to have become again more responsive to differences in short-term interest rates, which remain very considerable as between, say, western Germany and the United States. In addition, foreigners have needed to move capital to European countries, and especially to the United Kingdom, to build

up working balances for operations in the newly restored gold and commodity markets.

The combined effect on reserves of foreign exchange of current balances and capital movements can be seen in Table 7. The relative position of individual countries roughly corresponds to their position as concerns their balances of payments on current account. Only in Switzerland is the increase in reserves much less than would correspond to its favourable current balance, owing to the large-scale foreign lending by this country. These increases in reserves help to explain the principal event in monetary policy in recent months—the new lowering of bank rates in the United Kingdom, western Germany and Austria.

Table 7
CHANGES IN NET FOREIGN EXCHANGE
POSITION OF SELECTED COUNTRIES

Quarterly rates in millions of dollars

Country	1952		1953		1954
	First half	Second half	First half	Second half	First quarter
Austria	—	+ 38	+ 17	+ 65	+ 20
Belgium	+ 59	— 48	— 29	+ 35	+ 3
Denmark	+ 1	+ 22	—	—	— 6
Finland	— 22	— 19	+ 3	+ 17	+ 13
France	— 124	+ 28	— 31	+ 14	+ 95
Western Germany	+ 222	+ 167	+ 187	+ 236	+ 208
Italy	— 27	— 20	— 57	+ 29	— 10
Netherlands . .	+ 65	+ 116	+ 75	+ 41	+ 32
Norway	+ 16	—	— 14	— 18	— 3
Sweden	+ 10	+ 2	— 16	+ 49	— 43
Switzerland . .	+ 23	+ 41	+ 37	+ 14	—
United Kingdom ^a	— 411	+ 92	+ 302	+ 64	+ 86

Sources: *International Financial Statistics*, International Monetary Fund, June 1954; and national statistics.

NOTE—Data are not available on a uniform basis for all the countries listed; in some cases, the foreign exchange assets of commercial banks and/or the foreign exchange liabilities of the banking system are excluded. For details, see "Notes to the Statistics".

^a Official gold and dollar holdings less liabilities to E.P.U.

Changes in United States Short-term Claims on European Countries (Millions of dollars)

	First half 1953	Second half 1953	January–February 1954
Total Europe . . .	— 49.2	+ 72.9	+ 5.3
of which:			
United Kingdom .	— 1.6	+ 41.8	— 10.6
Germany	+ 4.1	— 0.4	+ 13.1

Sources: *United States Treasury Bulletin* and *Federal Reserve Bulletin*.

Table 8
CHANGES IN MONEY SUPPLY IN 1953

	Resulting from			Total change as a percentage of the money supply at the end of 1952
	Foreign exchange transactions	Other causes	Total	
France (billion francs) . .	- 11	+482	+ 471	+11
Western Germany (million DM) . . .	+3 484	-758	+2 726	+13
Italy (billion lire)	- 29	+397	+ 368	+11
Netherlands (million guilders) .	+1 069	-574	+ 495	+ 6
Sweden (million kronor) . .	+ 340	-126	+ 214	+ 3

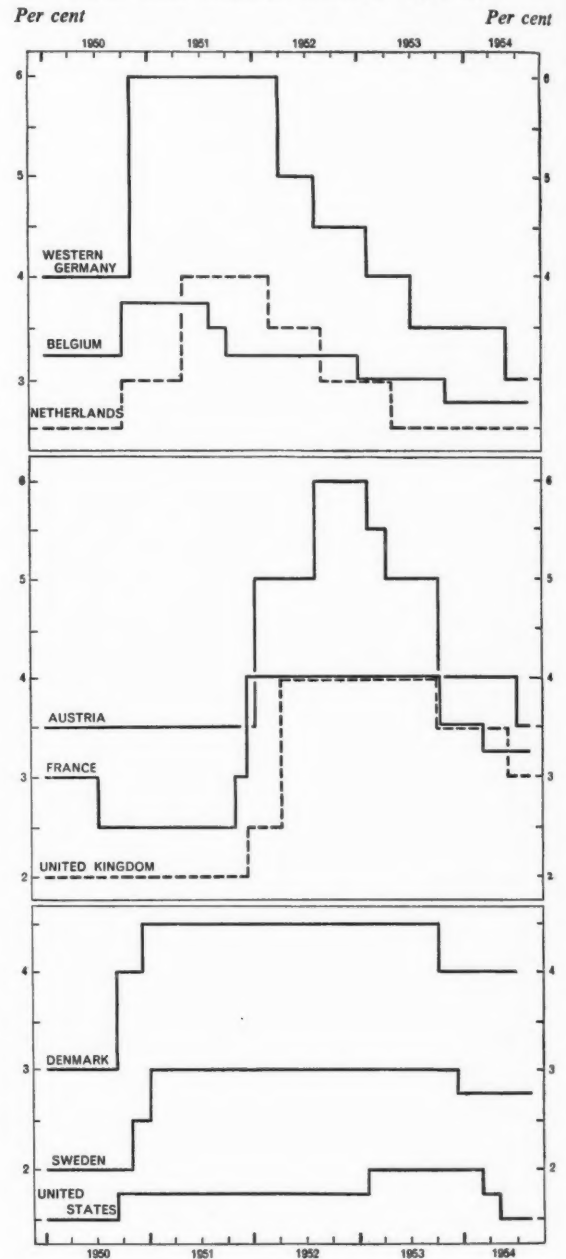
Sources: 24th Annual Report of the Bank for International Settlements, Basle, 1954, and International Financial Statistics, International Monetary Fund.

Table 8 provides some indication of the automatic pressure that may have been exerted on market rates through increases in the money supply resulting from the inflow of foreign exchange. This inflow appears to have exerted a spectacular influence on the money supply in western Germany and the Netherlands during the last year and a very considerable influence in Sweden, though in the two latter countries the effect was largely neutralized by counteracting forces. Money market rates can, of course, always be insulated from such influences if the authorities wish, and the fact that they have not been implies that the authorities were at least not averse to a reduction in the price of credit. One additional motive for the cut in bank rate in the United Kingdom may have been to check any excessive inflow of short-term foreign funds.

Bank rates in Austria and western Germany, as well as in Belgium and the Netherlands, have gradually returned to, or even sunk below, the levels prevailing before the outbreak of the Korean war. In the United Kingdom, France and Sweden, the movement has not yet gone quite so far. These movements are illustrated in Chart 2. In Denmark, the downward adjustment made in 1953 was recently reversed because of the deterioration, possibly temporary, of the foreign balance. The new move, which does not appear in the chart, brings up the re-discount rate to 5 per cent, and it was accompanied by a declaration by the central bank of its willingness to sell bonds

at much reduced prices. In Norway, the bank rate has been kept constant at 2.5 per cent since 1946, but recently the direct credit controls were strengthened.

Chart 2
OFFICIAL RE-DISCOUNT RATES
IN EIGHT EUROPEAN COUNTRIES
AND THE UNITED STATES—1950-1954



Source: International Financial Statistics.

Government Budgets

The new budgets which have come into force, or have taken shape, in the period under review are summarized in Table 9, together with figures for the preceding years. Though the definitions used are not exactly comparable as between countries, and the forecasts for the year ahead may be more firm in one country than in another, the figures are probably sufficiently reliable to provide a general impression of present trends.

In the majority of countries, the rate of growth of military expenditure reached a maximum around 1952, and this expenditure is now levelling off. Only modest increases, and in some countries even absolute decreases, are planned for the fiscal year beginning in 1954. The United Kingdom is a major exception in planning a considerable further increase in defence expenditure.¹

When military outlay was rising rapidly, civil expenditure also rose. In western Germany,² Italy, the Netherlands, Norway and Sweden the increase in total expenditure was in fact more than twice that in defence expenditure. During the same period, all the countries exerted a major effort to raise tax revenue. In general, tax revenue increased enough to pay for most of the additional expenditure. Switzerland was the only country where taxation (measured, in this case, by averaging the two-year tax-collection cycle) scarcely increased.

Except in Italy, the present levelling-off of defence expenditure is reflected in a parallel movement of total Government expenditure. The Italian draft budget envisages that a small decline in defence expenditure will be greatly outweighed by new additions to civil expenditure. In Germany and Sweden, only a small increase in total expenditure is planned and in Belgium, France, the Netherlands, Norway and Switzerland, even a decline is foreseen. In the United Kingdom, civil expenditure is expected to increase with that on defence.

In this new situation, several countries envisage a less severe tax policy. A "little tax reform", involving some alleviations in income tax and *Gewerbesteuer*, has just come into force in Austria. In Germany, significant reductions of the income tax rates are under discussion. In Sweden, where the revenue from direct taxation has been increasing very rapidly, a future revision of the tax system, possibly

¹ The increase over the amount originally estimated for defence expenditure in 1952/53 is, however, much less. Actual expenditure was well below the estimate in 1952/53.

² For western Germany, occupation costs are, for the purpose of this discussion, considered as military expenditure.

involving some reduction in the tax burden, was suggested in the last Budget speech. In some countries, taxes are being changed with a view to stimulating investment. The British and French innovations in this field were described in the last issue of this *Bulletin*. In May 1954, the Belgian Cabinet proposed to grant tax exemptions for reinvested profits. By contrast, in Italy the Government is searching for additional sources of taxation to finance increasing public expenditure. The introduction of a tax on corporate profits and net worth is under discussion in the Parliament and there are projects for a new tax on advertising and for a strengthening of existing taxes on gambling.

If budget forecasts can be trusted, the proportion of total expenditure covered by tax receipts will in the coming year remain approximately unchanged in France, the Netherlands and Norway, decline in the United Kingdom, and increase in the rest of the countries considered. Such forecasts are, of course, subject to revision, and the voting of additional budgets in the course of the fiscal year is a normal practice in some countries. In France, it is already clear that both expenditure and tax receipts will considerably exceed the voted budget. In Italy, the forecast of tax revenue may this time have been less conservative than that of expenditure, and the deficit may therefore turn out to be larger than foreseen in the draft budget.

The British Government appears to be seizing the opportunity offered by the favourable balance-of-payments position to foster some expansion of domestic demand. It is somewhat perplexing that western Germany should be found in the opposite group of countries with a rather cautious budget. In view of the heavy surplus in western Germany's foreign account, it might have been thought that a mildly expansive budgetary policy would be justified.

On the other hand, the efforts to keep under control the budget deficits in Italy, Sweden and Norway are easily understood against the background of the more tense balance-of-payments situation in these countries.

Wage Policy

Wages have increased moderately in some countries since the beginning of 1954. In the United Kingdom, wage increases have been obtained by two large groups, the railwaymen and the engineering workers, but the claim for an increase of agricultural wages, whose movements greatly influence those of other rural workers, was turned down. As reported in the last issue of this *Bulletin*, an increase amounting to

Table 9
STATE REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE IN NINE EUROPEAN COUNTRIES
Central Government Budgets

Country and currency	Financial year	Total expenditure <i>a c</i>	of which : Defence <i>b c</i>	Current revenue <i>d</i>	of which : Tax receipts	Percentage of total expenditure covered by tax receipts
Belgium (billion francs)	1950 B	75.66	7.91	63.42	55.38	73
	1951 B	81.39	13.03	76.77	70.41	87
	1952 B	95.50	19.72	77.64	70.19	74
	1953 C	99.44	20.70	80.46	73.13	74
	1954 E	95.64	18.30	79.21	72.01	75
France (billion francs)	1950 B	2 423	476	1 908	1 638	68
	1951 B	2 912	806	2 365	2 072	71
	1952 B	3 656	1 257	2 746	2 426	66
	1953 B ^e	3 773	1 263	2 951	2 590	69
	1954 D	3 695 ^f	1 110	2 824	2 545	69
Western Germany (billion DM)	1950/51 B	12.61	4.65	12.35	9.85	78
	1951/52 B	20.87	7.92	19.52	16.12	77
	1952/53 B	23.10 ^g	7.89	22.17	19.28	84
	1953/54 D	26.87 ^h	9.61	24.51 ^h	20.88	78
	1954/55 D	27.17	9.41	25.15	22.18	82
Italy (billion lire)	1950/51 B	1 889	478	1 339	1 249	66
	1951/52 B	2 135	515	1 607	1 504	71
	1952/53 B	2 304	597	1 753	1 640	71
	1953/54 D	2 153	548	1 794	1 709	79
	1954/55 E	2 355	544	2 024	1 915	81
Netherlands (million guilders)	1950 B	4 142	925	4 438	4 006	97
	1951 B	4 478	1 000	5 204	4 590	103
	1952 B	4 758	1 206	5 423	4 651	98
	1953 C	5 775	1 432	5 084	4 613	80
	1954 E	5 691	1 426	4 770	4 482	79
Norway (million kr.)	1950/51 A	2 787	496	3 110	2 644	95
	1951/52 A	3 185	699	3 699	3 241	102
	1952/53 A	3 925	1 017	4 256	3 685	94
	1953/54 D	4 114	1 177	4 009	3 575	87
	1954/55 E	3 998	1 002	4 013	3 509	88
Sweden (million kr.)	1950/51 A	5 938	1 255	5 821	5 042	85
	1951/52 A	6 988	1 605	7 507	6 660	95
	1952/53 A	8 588	1 944	7 808	6 837	80
	1953/54 D	9 389	2 125	8 159	7 101	76
	1954/55 E	9 428	2 161	8 517	7 627	81
Switzerland (million francs)	1950 A	1 530	505	1 831	1 530	100
	1951 A	1 741	666	1 664	1 401	81
	1952 A	2 068	880	1 803	1 538	74
	1953 A	1 847	775	1 875	1 517	82
	1954 D	1 774	753	1 809	1 543	87
United Kingdom (million £)	1950/51 A	3 389	796	3 933	3 730	110
	1951/52 A	4 204	1 358	4 401 ⁱ	4 179	99
	1952/53 A	4 521	1 583	4 431	4 282	95
	1953/54 A	4 483	1 492	4 368	4 178	93
	1954/55 D	4 739	1 656	4 533	4 243	90

Source: Budgetary documents.

NOTE. — A. Closed accounts
B. Provisional results
C. Revised estimates
D. Voted budget
E. Draft budget

^a Excluding, wherever possible, redemption of the public debt and other transfer payments to capital account.

^b For Italy, Sweden and United Kingdom, civil defence expenditure has been added; for Germany, occupation costs and related expenses.

^c For previous years, see Table 66 of the *Economic Survey of Europe in 1950*.

For Italy, however, the new figures refer to "liabilities incurred" instead of to cash payments.

^d Excluding receipts derived from American aid, with the exception of Germany. (In the United Kingdom budget accounts, American aid is directly deducted from expenditure.)

^e Results as on 31 March 1954.

^f Including "investissements débudgétisés".

^g Including 0.6 billion DM for the partial coverage of previous years' deficit.

^h Excluding the contribution of the extraordinary budget to the ordinary budget (0.98 billion DM).

only one per cent of the total wage bill was granted in France, but there was a more substantial increase in the Netherlands even if the simultaneous rise in controlled rents is taken into account. In Norway and in Denmark the biennial wage negotiations resulted in a moderate increase. In Sweden, on the other hand, the bulk of wage agreements were renewed without change.

On the whole, the pressure for higher wages seems at present to have abated in western European countries, with the important exception of Italy. In Italy, the largest trade unions continue to press for further advances on the increase granted in June, and the dispute started over a year ago continues in rounds of short local strikes.

The data on the movement of real industrial earnings and of real output in industry over the past five years given in Table 10 shed light on the background of the Italian wage situation. The figures are defective, particularly those for output per man-hour, which are the ratio of industrial production and employment series which are seldom strictly comparable, and when this ratio is related to hourly earnings further errors

may be involved. But even allowing for statistical errors,¹ it appears that there is a difference between developments in Italy and in the other countries shown in the table. In the other countries real earnings seem to have followed fairly closely the increase in output per head, be it moderate as in the United Kingdom or large as in western Germany. In Italy real wages, while increasing, have risen less fast than output per man.²

This development helps to explain the tenacity of present wage claims. On the other hand, it has contributed to keeping down consumer demand, thus strengthening the balance of payments and easing the strains arising from high investment expenditure.

The relation between wage policy and national production is an issue for discussion in other countries also. Wherever there is some "stickiness" in the response of prices to changes in costs, the share of wages in the national income and the pressure of domestic demand are clearly influenced by movements in money wages. In western Germany, for example, the wage expansion which has taken place, together with the growth of credit for private investment, has been the major factor helping to raise domestic demand, while budgetary policy has been rather orthodox. But the very large trade surplus (not to mention the problem of unemployment) might suggest that domestic demand might safely be allowed to rise even faster, with benefit to both western Germany and the rest of western Europe. Despite the already rapid increase of the level of real wages, there may yet be scope for more expansion in this and other fields.

In France, although the present level of national output is unsatisfactory, there is no such reserve for expansion in the shape of a massive balance-of-payments surplus as in western Germany. In fact, one of the difficulties in the present economic situation

¹ The increase in average output per man-hour in Italy may be overstated by the deficient coverage of the employment data. A similar trend, however, is shown by a study of particular industries, in which production and employment data are more closely comparable. See the article by A. Rinaldi and G. Sacco in *Produttività—Rivista mensile del Comitato Nazionale per la Produttività*, April 1954, pages 382-387.

² The widening gap between the two series partly reflects a rise of the Italian cost of living (at least, as measured by the official index) relative to wholesale industrial prices, contrary to what seems to have happened in the other countries shown in the table. This implies that, even had the Italian industrial worker obtained a constant proportion of the value of his gross output, his real earnings would nevertheless have increased more slowly than industrial output. It is also possible, though the proposition is difficult to test, that the ratio of wages to profits happened to be "abnormally" high in Italy soon after the war, and that the subsequent change is only a return to a more "normal" relationship. Finally, it seems that the proportion of gross profits taken by taxation has increased.

Table 10

MOVEMENT OF INDUSTRIAL EARNINGS
AND OUTPUT IN FIVE EUROPEAN COUNTRIES

Fourth quarter 1950 = 100

	Fourth quarter			
	1949	1951	1952	1953
<i>France</i>				
Real hourly earnings ^a .	95	113	112	117
Output per man-hour . .	95	108	112	113
<i>Western Germany</i>				
Real hourly earnings . .	86	102	109	115
Output per man-hour . .	88	107	113	118
<i>Italy</i>				
Real hourly earnings . .	103	104	106	107
Output per man-hour . .	91	107	111	125
<i>Sweden</i>				
Real hourly earnings . .	98	103	114	117
Output per man-hour . .	94	103	107	116
<i>United Kingdom</i>				
Real hourly earnings . .	100	99	99	103
Output per man-hour . .	96	98	98	104

Sources: Industrial production, employment in industry and cost of living: Appendix Tables I, IX and XX. Wage data and hours worked: national statistics. For Germany, the official index of productivity has been used directly.

^a Wage rates adjusted for overtime.

of France is that there is, at one and the same time, a need for strengthening home demand, so as to arrive at a fuller utilization of existing resources, and a need for strengthening the export position by appropriate measures for improved competitiveness in foreign markets. The problem of formulating a

policy which effectively meets both of these requirements is not an easy one, although the comfortable supply situation for agricultural products should help. It is suggested in the recent report of the *Commission des comptes de la Nation* that an increase in wages is now desirable as a means to stimulate activity.

5. DEVELOPMENTS IN THE SOVIET UNION AND EASTERN EUROPE

It is now nearly one year since the announcement, in one country after another, of substantial changes in the direction of economic policy in eastern Europe and the Soviet Union. The character of these changes—towards giving the consumer a somewhat greater share in the fruits of economic progress and towards eliminating the lack of balance between basic and finishing industries which threatened to arrest such progress—has been analysed in previous issues of this *Bulletin* and in the last *Survey*.¹ The releases of purchasing power to consumers by which they were everywhere signalized were naturally met in the first place by releases from stocks, by higher imports for consumption and by the fruits of what in most countries was an unusually good harvest.² The changes in expenditure patterns implied also, however, corresponding changes in the patterns of output, investment and trade.

It is still too early to see these policy changes in the historical record of output, investment and trade. Analysis is inevitably confined, therefore, to a somewhat eclectic search for partial indicators of the direction in which the economies are moving. Attention is directed in the present study, first, to budgetary and income policies, which provide evidence of the shaping of expenditure patterns, and second, to developments on the input side of industry and agriculture, whose effects may be expected to be seen eventually in corresponding changes in output.

In examining the data, it is important to bear in mind that although the general character of the new orientation was similar in all the countries considered, its degree and detailed nature varied considerably from country to country. In particular, only in Czechoslovakia, eastern Germany and Hungary—the most industrially developed of the smaller eastern European countries—was there an explicit revision

of the over-all long-term plans for industry (see Table 11). This suggests that the planners of 1951³ had an inadequate appreciation of the difficulties of changing the pattern of a relatively developed industrial structure, which is not surprising since the economic history of the Soviet Union had few lessons to offer. It suggests also, however, that the limits to the growth of production of manufactured consumer goods in the more industrially developed countries were set previously not by capacity, but by manpower, raw materials and energy supplies. Changes in the balance of industrial production can obviously be made more quickly when the need is only for an adjustment of the pattern of current inputs than when changes in investment priorities also are involved.

The rather dramatic and comprehensive presentation of policy changes in eastern European countries tends easily to breed the illusion that the formulation of policy is a much more discontinuous process than, it may be supposed, is in fact the case. Thus, although the changes of last summer clearly represented some change in direction, it is evident that the precise angle of the change is still a matter for discussion and for adjustment in the light of events. This is most apparent in agriculture, where in all countries the division of emphasis between incentives and compulsion and between co-operative and private production is still commanding great attention.⁴

³ The year in which the long-term plans of eastern European countries were sharply revised to give greater priority to the development of production for non-consumption needs.

⁴ Recent speeches in Hungary, for example, show considerable differences in the degree of emphasis placed on the immediate task of encouraging investment and expansion by individual peasants and the long-term goal of collectivization. The Prime Minister, Mr. Nagy, emphasized the former: "You should increase your farmstead; you should renew and build up your stock of machines and other implements... as long as you can provide manpower from your family" (*Magyar—Szovjet Közgazdasági Szemle*, 1954, No. 3, page 235). Mr. Rákosi, First Secretary of the Hungarian Workers' Party, stressed that "We should not lose sight for a moment of the fact that this [the development of co-operative farms] is the unavoidable way of building socialism in the countryside" (*Szabad Nép*, 25 May 1954).

¹ See *Economic Survey of Europe in 1953*, Chapters 3 and 4, and *Economic Bulletin for Europe*, Vol. 5, No. 3, pages 3-8 and Vol. 6, No. 1, pages 16-21.

² The Soviet Union appears to have been exceptional in having harvest results rather below expectations.

Table 11

AMENDMENTS TO THE LONG-TERM PLANS AND OPERATIONAL PLANS FOR 1954
IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA, EASTERN GERMANY AND HUNGARY

Country and terminal date of long-term plan	Target for end of long-term plan			Operational plan for 1954 (1953 = 100)
	Unit	Original version	Revision of 1951	Revision of 1953 ^a
<i>Czechoslovakia (1953):</i>				
National income	1948 = 100	148	168	159
Cumulative investment (1949-1953)	Billion Kčs	67	101	83
Cumulative industrial investment (1949-1953)	"	26	..	40
Industrial output	1948 = 100	157	198	202
Output of heavy industries	"	170	230	219
Output of light industries	"	150	170	180
Agricultural output	"	137	153	130
<i>Eastern Germany (1955):</i>				
National income	1950 = 100	160	160	..
Cumulative investment (1951-1955)	Billion DM	27	28.5	..
Cumulative industrial investment (1951-1955)	"	14	15	..
Industrial output	1950 = 100	190	193	191
Output of heavy industries	"	193	200	200
Output of light industries	"	186	181	177
Agricultural output	"	..	157	121
<i>Hungary (1954):</i>				
National income	1949 = 100	163	230	176
Cumulative investment (1950-1954)	Billion forint	51	85	70
Cumulative industrial investment (1950-1954)	"	22	44	33
Industrial output	1949 = 100	186	310	254
Output of heavy industries	"	204	380	304
Output of light industries	"	173	245	207
Agricultural output	"	142	154	115

Sources: See "Notes to the Statistics".

^a For Czechoslovakia, actual results in 1953; for eastern Germany, assuming the same increase for heavy industries and agriculture between 1954 and 1955 as planned for 1954 in comparison with 1953.

^b Investment planned for 1954.

^c The group indices for heavy and light industries were given in the yearly operational plan issued on 15 September 1953. The index for total industry given at that date was 105.8, as against the figure of 103.1, which is now officially quoted.

State Budgets for 1954

Given the very large share of the national income which passes through the government budgets in eastern European countries,¹ any major change in policy towards the distribution of national expenditure will clearly be reflected in them. The main items of the budgets are therefore summarized in Table 12. In the Soviet Union, the budget for 1953—which was later than usual—was already influenced by the

¹ While the ratio of government expenditure or revenue to national income has no very precise meaning and there are substantial differences in definition between eastern and western European countries, it provides a rough index of the participation of the Government in the working of the economy. In the Soviet Union, the ratio is in the neighbourhood of two-thirds, as compared with an average of something over one-third in the developed countries of western Europe.

change in policy, but in the other eastern European countries the budgets for the current year provide the first reflection of the new policies.²

It will be seen from Table 12 that in all countries only a small fraction of total budgetary expenditure is on objects which directly and immediately bring benefit to consumers. Of the items listed, only expenditure on "welfare" indubitably falls into this class, although it may be supposed that some part of "other expenditure" has this character also. Conversely, only a small proportion of non-consumption expenditure—the limited part of investment in industry,

² In eastern Germany, a revised budget followed the original budget in 1953. Very few details of the eastern German budget are, however, published, and for this reason both the eastern German and the Albanian budgets have been omitted from the analysis.

Table 12. — BUDGETARY ESTIMATES AND OUT-TURN IN THE SOVIET UNION AND FIVE EASTERN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES
Billions of national currency units

	SOVIET UNION				CZECHOSLOVAKIA		POLAND				
	1953 Budget estimate	Changes in Budget estimates			1953 Budget estimate	Changes in Budget estimates		1953 Budget estimate	Changes in Budget estimates		
		1951 to 1952	1952 to 1953	1953 to 1954		1952 to 1953	1953 to 1954		1952 to 1953	1953 to 1954	
<i>Total Expenditure</i>	531	-16	+25	+53	+33	86.2	+21.5	+1.4	97.0	+34.1	+6.5
Investment	107	..	+9	+14	+14	19.0	..	+1.0	31.9 ^a	+8.7 ^a	-3.3 ^a
Circulating capital and State stocks	4	..	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agricultural development	40 ^b	..	+2	+7	+14	4.8	+7.4	+1.6	1.5	+1.3	+0.4
Other economic expenditure	42	..	-4	-4	-4 ^a	27.1	..	-5.0	20.0	+13.1	+7.1
Defence	110	..	+17	-4	-10	8.4	+3.9	-0.6	13.5	+4.6	+0.2
Administration	14	..	±0	±0	..	3.7	-0.3	±0.0	5.7	+1.6	+0.1
Welfare	130	-1	+4	+5	+12	22.2	+10.5	+5.2	22.2	+6.7	+1.4
Other expenditure	84	..	+2	+40	+7 ^c	1.0	±0.0	-0.8	2.2	-1.9	+0.6
<i>Total Income</i>	544	-5	+51	+34	+28	87.0	+22.2	+0.8	101.1	+37.3	+14.3
Turnover taxes	240	(±0)	+16	-20	-6	44.6	..	+1.8	76.5	+31.7	+11.2
Receipts from profits of State enterprise	81	-10	+15	+19	+12	13.8	..	+2.9	10.1	+2.2	+1.5
Direct taxes	46	..	+4	-1	±0	7.2	..	+3.0	0.8	-0.3	-0.1
State loans and savings	27	+2	+9 ^d	-16	-1	..	..	..	13.7 ^g	+3.7 ^g	+1.7 ^g
Other revenue	150	-4 ^e	+7	+52	+24	21.4 ^f	+1.2 ^f	-6.9 ^f	..	..	..
<i>Surplus</i>	14	+11	+26	-19	-4	0.8	+0.6	-0.7	4.1	+3.2	+7.8

	HUNGARY				RUMANIA		BULGARIA				
	1953 Budget estimate	Changes in Budget estimates			1953 Difference between estimate and out-turn	Changes in Budget estimates		1953 Budget estimate	Changes in Budget estimates		
		1952 to 1953	1953 to 1954	1954 to 1955		1952 to 1953	1953 to 1954		1952 to 1953	1953 to 1954	
<i>Total Expenditure</i>	51.9	-2.9	+9.6	-4.0	37.5	-1.9	+6.9	+1.8	18.0	+4.2	-1.0
Investment	19.0	-3.3	+3.7	-6.5	13.8	-0.2	+2.3	-3.4	4.6	+1.3	-0.7
Circulating capital and State stocks	2.6	..	..	..	1.6	..	-0.3	..	..	..	..
Agricultural development	10.1	..	..	+3.5	1.0	±0.0	+0.2 ^h	(+0.4)	1.2	(+0.2)	+0.6
Other economic expenditure	7.4	..	..	..	5.2	+0.7	+3.3	+5.3 ^a	4.7 ^a	+1.7 ^a	-0.9 ^a
Defence	2.0	-0.9	+1.5	-2.0	6.8	..	+1.8	-2.5	2.1	+0.5	-0.1
Administration	9.5	..	+0.2	-0.1	1.5	-0.3	..	-0.1	..	..	..
Welfare	1.2	-0.7	+1.3	+0.6	5.4	±0.0	+0.1	+0.9	3.5	+0.4	+0.1
Other expenditure	..	..	..	..	2.2	-2.1 ⁱ	-0.5 ^c	+1.2	1.9 ^c	+0.1 ^c	±0.0 ^c
<i>Total Income</i>	52.7	-2.9	+10.1	-3.1	38.5	+0.2	+6.4	+2.3	19.0	+4.2	-0.8
Turnover taxes	27.7	(-1.0)	+1.5	(+2.5)	17.5	-2.4	+3.7	-0.7	9.7	+2.7	-0.8
Receipts from profits of State enterprise	8.9	..	+3.6	(-4.0)	5.8	+1.9	+1.0	+0.7	3.4	+0.7	-0.6
Direct taxes	4.2	-0.5	-0.4	-0.5	3.2	-0.2	+0.2	±0.0	1.3	+0.3	-0.1
State loans and savings	1.7	..	+0.8	..	12.0 ^f	+0.9 ^f	+1.5 ^f	+2.3 ^f	0.3	-0.1	+0.2
Other revenue	10.3	..	+4.6	-1.1 ^f	..	..	..	..	4.3 ^f	+0.6 ^f	+0.5 ^f
<i>Surplus</i>	0.9	±0.0	+0.6	+0.9	1.0	+2.1	-0.5	+0.5	1.0	+0.0	+0.2

Sources: See "Notes to the Statistics".

Note.—Expenditure on agricultural development does not include expenditure on agricultural machinery and equipment in other branches of the economy. The figures given in parentheses are estimated. The surplus is net of State enterprise and other income.

^a Includes the financing of circulating capital and State stocks.

^b Assuming that enterprise funds are being spent on capital invest-

^c Including administration.

^d Only State income.

^e Including State loans.

^f Including revenue from social insurance.

^g Including revenue from State farms and machine-tractor stations.

^h Including revenue from State farms and machine-tractor stations.

agriculture and housing which is self-financed¹—is outside the budget. It follows, therefore, that stabilization, or a reduction in the rate of increase, of government expenditure, when national income continues to rise, itself implies a change in the distribution of national resources in favour of the consumer. Such a shift is indicated by all budgets presented—least so in the Soviet Union, where the rise in planned government expenditure is only marginally smaller than that actually realized between 1952 and 1953 and is bigger than that between 1951 and 1952, and most so in Bulgaria and Hungary, where an actual fall in expenditure is planned.

The main items responsible for the stability or decreases in totals of budgetary expenditure are defence and fixed investment, whose combined total is intended to fall in all countries, save the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia where very marginal increases are foreseen. Welfare expenditure, on the other hand, which provides for "collective consumption" is expected to rise in all six countries.² Such evidence as is available on the composition of investment programmes for 1954 suggests that industries producing for consumption are receiving a larger share of investment resources. This is apparent from the data given in Appendix Table XXXII.

The assumption of increases in both consumption and national income is clearly evident in the revenue side of the budgets. In no case is government income³ expected to fall significantly, in spite of the cuts which have been made in direct taxes, in State loan issues and in what may be termed the "gross margin"⁴ of industrial enterprises. In all countries, the major positive change is in receipts of profits from state enterprises; revenue from turnover tax shows little change, implying that higher turnover will compensate for lower rates of tax. Since there is no indication that the share of profits taken by the Governments is to increase, it seems fairly certain that profit margins as well as turnover will be higher than in the preceding year, as a result of reductions in costs. This implication

is borne out by numerous ministerial statements,⁵ by the plan targets set out in Appendix Table XXXV and by the announced intention, discussed in the last issue of this *Bulletin*, to take positive steps to check for the time being the influx of manpower into industry.

In short, the budgets may be characterized as, in a rather special sense, "incentive budgets", which assume that the incentives given will be successful in provoking the growth in productivity which is sought.

Prices and Incomes

The evidence of a shift towards consumption provided by the budgets can be reinforced by more direct consideration of the additions which have been made to consumer purchasing power. Table 13 gives estimates of the gross additions to purchasing power which have been officially authorized. The figures cannot, of course, be taken to represent the net growth in purchasing power which is either planned or likely to result. Increases in production norms could result in smaller wages being earned even though wage rates have been increased. Conversely, there is considerable evidence that the practical control of Governments over the wage fund is smaller than the almost complete mastery which they have in theory. Where the two are in conflict, factory managers seem usually to choose to sacrifice the wage to the production plan. Thus, for example, in Hungary unauthorized additions to the wage-bill in the second half of 1953 and the first quarter of 1954 had already added 2.5 billion forint, at an annual rate, whereas the plan calls for increases totalling only 1.4 billion forint, to be given in three successive stages up to the end of 1954. Even in the field of price reductions, the estimates assume a particular pattern of supplies to consumers. Should the actual pattern be different, the change in purchasing power will differ *pro tanto*.

In spite of these reservations, and the impossibility of arriving at an adequate estimate of total consumer expenditure with which to compare them, the figures help to shed some additional light. In the four

¹ In the Soviet Union and Rumania, about one-third of investment is now to be self-financed. In Hungary, Poland and Bulgaria, on the other hand, virtually all investment seems to be financed through the budget.

² Much of the increase in welfare expenditure ("social-cultural expenditure") in earlier years has resulted in some countries from the automatic growth of social-security payments with the expansion of the labour force. In the latest budgets, however, the greater part of the increase is in the other constituents—largely health and education.

³ Including the proceeds of State loan issues, which are, in a number of respects, more akin to a direct tax than to borrowing as usually conceived.

⁴ By this is meant the difference between selling price and enterprise cost; it includes, therefore, gross profits as normally conceived, and turnover tax.

⁵ As, for example, the following statement by Mr. Antonin Novotny, Secretary-General of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia: "The wages and salaries of the workers will increase with the development of the economy and the growth of production. From the point of view of economics it is, however, absolutely necessary that labour productivity be increased faster than wages."

Mr. Ernő Gerő, then Vice Prime Minister of Hungary, spoke in a similar vein: "It was emphasized in the Report of the Central Committee that a persistent, steady and systematic increase in living standards is possible only if there is a change towards a raising of productivity, a reduction in production costs, an improvement of quality and an application of economic methods of production. Without such a change it is impossible to increase living standards of the working population steadily and persistently and it is even impossible to stabilize living standards on their present level."

f Including State loans.
g Including revenue from social insurance.
h Including revenue from State farms and machine-tractor stations.

a Includes the financing of circulating capital and State stocks.
b Assuming that enterprise funds are being spent on capital investment.
c Including administration.
d State loan issues.
e State income.

Note.—Expenditure on agricultural development does not include agricultural investment, which is listed together with investment in other branches of the economy. The figures given in the table are for the difference between investment and social-cultural expenditure.

Table 13

GROSS ADDITIONS TO PURCHASING POWER FROM PRICE REDUCTIONS, WAGE INCREASES
AND OTHER MEASURES

(as compared with first half 1953)

Millions of national currency units

	SOVIET UNION		EASTERN GERMANY		HUNGARY		BULGARIA	
	Second half 1953	1954	Second half 1953	1954	Second half 1953	1954	Second half 1953	1954
	Roubles		Deutschmarks		Forints		Leva	
Price reductions	40 000 ^a	68 000	1 060	3 250	700	2 000	375	970
Second half 1953	40 000 ^a	53 000	1 060	3 250	700	1 500	375	900
First half 1954	—	15 000 ^b	—	—	—	500	—	70
Second half 1954 (planned)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wage increases	1 500 ^c	3 240	180	960	450	1 400	—	—
Second half 1953	1 500 ^c	3 000	180	710	450	760	—	—
First half 1954	—	240 ^d	—	250	—	340	—	—
Second half 1954 (planned)	—	—	—	—	—	300	—	—
Increase of farm incomes	13 600	14 900	300	400	2 000	2 500	—	70
Reduction of delivery obligations	9 500 ^e	9 500 ^e	300	400	1 420	1 850	—	—
Increase of contractual prices	—	—	—	—	280	350	—	—
Reduction of taxes and other obligations	4 100	5 400	—	—	300	300	—	70
Reduction of State loan issues	14 000	14 000	—	—	700	..	—	—
Remission of various arrears . . . . .	.. ^f	.. ^f	320 ^g	—	1 000 ^g	—	—	—
Other items . . . . .	..	..	390 ^h	590 ⁱ	..	400	—	160
Total	69 100	100 140	1 930 ^j	5 200	3 850 ^j	6 300	375	1 300

Sources: See "Notes to the Statistics".

NOTE.—The totals in this table are gross in that account is taken only of measures which add to purchasing power. It should also be noted, however, that account has not been taken of potentially positive items such as increases in earnings arising from increases in productivity and piece rate earnings.

^a Effective from 1 April 1953.

^b Effective from 1 April 1954 at a yearly rate of 20 billion roubles.

^c The precise date at which this increase became effective is not known. Half the annual rate of 3 billion roubles has been shown.

^d This covers increase in light industries.

^e Including reductions in arrears the amount of which is not known.

^f Shown with items of farm income.

^g Not included in the totals.

^h Of which: 230 million DM increase in pensions, etc.; 130 million DM reduction in income tax.

ⁱ Of which: 460 million DM increase in pensions, etc.; 130 million DM reduction in income tax.

^j Excluding the remissions of arrears.

countries shown, the price reductions made in 1953 are being continued in 1954 and in all of them further, though much smaller reductions have been made. Further price cuts were made in the first half of 1954 in Poland, Rumania and Bulgaria also.

In addition, there have been wage increases in all four countries (except Bulgaria) and also in Rumania. It will be noted, however, that the additions to purchasing power made through wage increases are generally only a small part of the total. Indeed, the wage changes probably arise more from the need to correct certain irrationalities of wage structure (and, in a limited number of cases, to attract labour to

industries which now have higher priority) than from any intention to use income payments as the vehicle for distributing greater purchasing power. In eastern Germany, in particular, the removal of certain peculiarly irritating anomalies in the position of lower-paid workers appears to have been the main motive.¹ The data bear witness, in fact, to the continued application of the familiar doctrine that the fruits of increased productivity should be distributed generally through price cuts rather than reserved for the workers in the

¹ In the Soviet Union, by contrast, the main motive has been to improve the salaries of higher-grade employees in light industry.

industries in question through rises in their wages. It follows that the phrase "incentive budgets" used above has a different connotation from that which it carries in western European countries. In this respect, the aim is rather to create a generally favourable climate of opinion than to reinforce the connection between efforts and rewards for the individual worker.¹

Factors on the Supply Side

As already noted, considerable increases in industrial production (though not so large as in previous years) are planned for 1954 in all the countries under review. More particularly, a marked growth in supplies of food and manufactured consumer goods is necessary if the rises in purchasing power just described are not to provide sharp edges for reopened inflationary gaps, of which little has been heard since the ending of the wave of monetary reforms in eastern Europe about one year ago.

The following figures give some indication of the developments which are planned for "light industry" —i.e., for manufactured consumer goods.

Production of Manufactured^a Consumer Goods in 1954

	1954 production (1953 = 100)	1954 production (1953 = 100) 1953 production (1952 = 100)	Light industry production in 1954 (1953 = 100) Total industrial production in 1954 (1953 = 100)
Bulgaria	105	101	97
Czechoslovakia .	105	91	100
Eastern Germany	121	98	109
Hungary	116	121	111
Poland	110	92	100
Soviet Union . .	112	100	..

^a Including processed food.

In two countries the output of consumer goods is intended to increase more quickly than total industrial production and only in Bulgaria is it to rise more slowly, in strong contrast to the results achieved in periods preceding the announcement of the policy changes. It will be seen, however, that in three countries the rates of increase envisaged are not so high as those secured in 1953. This suggests that the relatively easy first-fruits of the switch in the emphasis of policy were fairly cleanly reaped last year and that future progress presents more problems.²

It might be supposed that this slackening also reflects the fact that light industrial output last year

¹ This is not, of course, in contradiction with the equally well-known fact that systems of wage payments in eastern European countries are highly conducive to individual effort.

² Comprehensive indices of light industry for Albania are not available. However, food and textiles and footwear are to increase by 7 per cent and 12.5 per cent, respectively, compared with 13 per cent of gross industrial output.

benefited in certain countries from the windfalls of exceptionally favourable harvests, which cannot prudently be assumed in 1954. Examination of such data on detailed production programmes as are available suggests, nevertheless, that (except in Albania) a major part of the growth in the production of light industry is in manufactured foodstuffs. Textile and clothing production in the Soviet Union, eastern Germany, Hungary, Poland and Rumania is to rise considerably more slowly than light industrial output as a whole,³ and, while qualitative reports indicate that big increases in the production of other consumer durables are to result from reconversion programmes in the engineering industries, such products cannot have a very large weight in production indices weighted by gross output.⁴ It seems, therefore, that the Governments are relying on quick results from their new policies in agriculture to provide the material for a considerable increase in supplies of manufactured foodstuffs.

It is probable that such results are implied also even in the fairly modest⁵ targets for textiles and footwear.⁶ Although reliable estimates of total consumption of the materials in question are difficult to make, it is evident from the figures given in Table 14 that imports have not in the recent past made more than a marginal contribution. It follows, therefore, that in the absence of substantial increases in home production of textile

³ See Appendix Table XXXIII.

⁴ It should further be noted that changes in production programmes for the engineering industries have not been without cost in terms of lost production. In Hungary, for example, engineering output was actually lower in 1953 than in 1952 and a further smaller fall is envisaged in the current year. In eastern Germany the Plan Fulfilment Report for the first quarter of 1954 complains that "Many engineering enterprises have not complied with the request to take up or increase the production of mass-consumption goods."

⁵ Eastern Germany is exceptional in planning a fifty per cent increase in the production of footwear.

⁶ The increased supplies of cotton are mainly to come from the Soviet Union, since the two main eastern European cotton-growing countries have not planned any immediate expansion of their area under cotton. The Soviet Union plans to increase its cotton area by about 200,000 hectares (10 per cent) between 1953 and 1955; this expansion in area, together with a planned improvement of 18 per cent in yields, would increase the total crop by 1.2 million tons (30 per cent). It is reasonable to expect that eastern European countries will be able to share in these increased supplies, since cotton textile production in the Soviet Union is not intended to rise so fast.

A substantial rise is also expected in the production of raw wool in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union. The number of sheep in the region as a whole is planned to increase this year by about 6 per cent—that is to say, 10 million head (9 million in the U.S.S.R., 1 million in the other eastern European countries).

Home production of hides and skins is likely to expand more slowly; the yearly increase in cattle numbers is planned to be 3 per cent in eastern Europe and 5 per cent in the U.S.S.R., but little is known about the future rate of killing.

Table 14
IMPORTS OF RAW MATERIALS FOR LIGHT INDUSTRIES IN THE SOVIET UNION AND EASTERN EUROPE FROM OTHER COUNTRIES ^a

	1952	1953	Second half 1953	Second half 1952= 100
	Thousands of tons			
<i>Cotton</i>				
Soviet Union	19.3	11.6	1.5	14
Eastern Europe . . .	23.3	26.9	12.0	96
Total	42.6	38.5	13.5	57
<i>Wool</i>				
Soviet Union	—	14.3	12.7	..
Eastern Europe . . .	20.2	19.9	10.5	202
Total	20.2	34.2	23.2	446
<i>Artificial fibres</i>				
Soviet Union	7.1	23.5	20.7	1 590
Eastern Europe . . .	11.4	14.2	8.1	138
Total	18.5	37.7	28.8	402
<i>Hides and skins</i>				
Soviet Union	0.2	0.2	0.2	..
Eastern Europe . . .	1.4	3.8	2.6	645
Total	1.6	4.0	2.8	693
<i>Phosphate rock</i>				
Soviet Union	—	—	—	—
Eastern Europe . . .	57.8	40.4	..	..
Total	57.8	40.4	..	..

Sources : *Commodity Trade Statistics*, Statistical Papers (United Nations) Series D; *Wool Intelligence* (Commonwealth Economic Committee); national statistics of foreign trade of the exporting countries.

^a Imports from China are not included.

fibres and other raw materials for consumer-goods industries a proportionately very large growth in imports from outside the area would be needed. Remarkable increases did in fact take place between the second halves of 1952 and 1953. But the imports had fallen to a very low level in the second half of 1952 and, although a further growth in overseas purchases is to be expected in the current year, there is not, as indicated in the article on development in trade between eastern and western Europe in this *Bulletin*, any sign so far that really dramatic increases in trade are envisaged.

Reports on agricultural developments suggest that new policies are, in fact, already showing some results. Spring works appear to have been carried out more successfully than in previous years on both co-operative and individual farms. Any such improve-

ment must, of course, reflect improvements in organization, particularly the timely provision of items of current input, together with any effects on peasant attitudes of the changes in prices and delivery systems rather than the growth of the capital stock in the agricultural sector. Considerable effort has obviously gone into increasing incentives for the peasant. There is also evidence of widespread attempts to take closer account of regional peculiarities in fixing delivery obligations, a development which may be expected both to reduce the risk of irrationalities in the pattern of production and to diminish social frictions in rural areas. In Hungary, for example, the pattern of obligatory deliveries in the past was virtually the same for all regions, irrespective of their natural peculiarities or past traditions. Current delivery plans show a sharp change, as is evidenced by the following figures for two districts—one traditionally grain-growing and the other potato-growing :

Percentage Distribution of Total Obligatory Deliveries of Crops

	Gyoma District (Békés County)	Kisvarda District (Szabolcs County)
Bread grain	51.4	12.8
Fodder grain	9.2	0.4
Maize	23.0	4.2
Sunflower seed	16.3	6.6
Potatoes	0.1	76.0

Source : *Magyar-Szovjet Közgazdasági Szemle*, 1954, No. 2, page 137.

While the smaller eastern European countries cannot follow the Soviet Union in bringing vast new areas of virgin soil under the plough,¹ there are reports from Hungary, Rumania and eastern Germany of new measures to bring under cultivation so-called reserve land. This is land forfeited by *kulaks* which was previously reserved from new private ownership but, either because of its inconvenient location or for other reasons, had not been taken over by co-operative farms. In conformity with the greater weight now given to present production in cases where this is in conflict with long-term socio-political objectives, arrangements are now being made for work to be done on this land, by granting it to individual small peasants, either on five-year tenancies or outright.²

¹ In pushing forward the eastern "frontier" in the U.S.S.R., 80,000 assignments were given to agronomists, engineers, machine operators and other skilled agriculturalists, and altogether half a million people volunteered for work on the new land this spring; the new farms were equipped with 15,000 diesel tractors and the necessary complementary equipment. This spring, 3.6 million hectares were sown to grain—against a plan of 2.3 million hectares. The whole scheme is to cover 14 million hectares.

² In Rumania, out of a total of 500,000 hectares of reserve land, 150,000 were given to individual farmers as freehold property; in Hungary, of a total of 570,000 hectares, 525,000 hectares were given on five-year tenancy contracts.

Table 15
SUPPLIES OF MAJOR ITEMS OF FARM
MACHINERY IN THE SOVIET UNION
AND EASTERN EUROPE

	1953	1954 Plan	
	Thousands		1953 = 100
<i>Tractors</i>			
Soviet Union	139 ^a	125 ^{a b}	90
Czechoslovakia	2.2	4.0 ^b	182
" " ^c	- 2.2 ^{a d}	4.5 ^{a d}	..
Eastern Germany ^e	15.3	17.4	114
" " ^f	5.9	5.0	85
" " ^c	4.9 ^{g d}	4.1 ^{g d}	84
Hungary	0.8	5.1	638
" " ^e	0.8	4.0	500
Poland ^e	6.9 ^a	7.0 ^{a h}	101
" " ^c	6.1 ^a	12.9 ^{a i}	211
Rumania	2.5	3.8 ^a	152
Bulgaria ^c	1.2 ^a	1.8 ^a	150
<i>Tractor ploughs</i>			
Czechoslovakia	3.3	5.5 ^b	167
Eastern Germany ^f	5.3 ^d	4.2 ^d	79
" " ^c	5.3 ^d	3.5 ^d	66
Hungary ^e	1.3	5.5	423
Bulgaria ^c . . . . .	..	6.0 ^j	..
<i>Tractor cultivators</i>			
Soviet Union	18.0	49.0	272
Czechoslovakia	2.0	1.0 ^b	50
Eastern Germany ^e	2.5 ^d	5.3 ^{d i}	212
<i>Manure and artificial fertilizer</i> <i>spreaders</i>			
Czechoslovakia	2.0	5.5 ^b	275
<i>Tractor sowing-machines</i>			
Czechoslovakia	1.1	4.5 ^b	409
Eastern Germany ^f	1.9 ^d	0.7 ^d	37
" " ^c	1.2 ^d	0.6 ^d	50
<i>Combine harvesters</i>			
Soviet Union	41.0	..	..
Czechoslovakia	0.45	0.45 ^b	100
" " ^c	0.44 ^d	0.60 ^d	136
Hungary ^e	0.60	1.50	250
Bulgaria ^c	0.20	0.57	285
<i>Harvester binders</i>			
Czechoslovakia	0.40	2.23 ^b	558
Eastern Germany ^f	2.40 ^d	3.30 ^d	138
Rumania	1.25	1.40	112
<i>Potato harvesters</i>			
Eastern Germany ^c	2.1 ^d	3.5 ^d	167
<i>Threshing machines</i>			
Eastern Germany ^c	0.24 ^d	0.35 ^{td}	146
Hungary ^e	—	1.0	—
Rumania	0.78	1.35	173
<i>Lorries</i>			
Soviet Union	69	110	159
Eastern Germany ^c . . . . .	..	0.4 ^d	..

Table 16
PRODUCTION AND SUPPLY OF MINERAL
FERTILIZERS IN THE SOVIET UNION
AND EASTERN EUROPE

	1953	1954 Plan	
	Thousands of tons		1953= 100
<i>Soviet Union</i>			
Mineral fertilizers	6 420	9 590 ^a	149
<i>Czechoslovakia</i>			
Phosphorous fertilizers	476.6	571.0	120
Nitrogenous fertilizers	192.6	229.8	119
<i>Eastern Germany</i>			
Phosphorous fertilizers	453.3	593.2	131
Phosphorous fertilizers ^b	438.4 ^c	999.4 ^d	228
Nitrogenous fertilizers	1 394.8	1 769.1	127
Nitrogenous fertilizers ^b	1 051.2 ^c	1 179.4 ^d	112
<i>Hungary</i>			
Mineral fertilizers	220	330	150
<i>Poland</i>			
Phosphorous fertilizers	480.3	624.4 ^a	130
Nitrogenous fertilizers	441.3	900 ^a	204

Sources: See "Notes to the Statistics".

NOTE.—Figures relate to production, except where otherwise stated, and are in commercial measure and not in chemical equivalent.

^a Plan for 1955.

^c 1952/53.

^b Total supplies.

^d Plan for 1955/56.

It will be seen, finally, from the production plans for important items of input into agriculture summarized in Tables 15 and 16, that substantial efforts are now being made to give the peasants the tools for the job. Previous policies of discrimination against the private peasant are, however, not yet dead. As is evident from its nature, none of the machinery listed in Table 15 is destined for the small farmer, although he may be expected to benefit from the strengthening of machine and tractor stations, and supplies of tools and small-scale farm machinery for the individual farmer are, so far as can be seen, expanding much less vigorously.

Footnotes to Table 15.

Sources: See "Notes to the Statistics".

^a In 15-H.P. units

^b Average of plans for 1954 to 1957.

^c Change in the stock of equipment.

^d Machine and tractor stations only.

^e Production.

^f Deliveries to machine and tractor stations.

^g Mainly 30-H.P. units.

^h Average of plans for 1954 and 1955.

ⁱ Plan for 1955.

^j Plan for 1957.

DEVELOPMENTS IN TRADE BETWEEN EASTERN AND WESTERN EUROPE IN 1953

1. THE RECENT INCREASE IN EAST-WEST TRADE

The shrinkage of trade between eastern and western European countries, which had continued year by year since 1949, came to a halt about the middle of 1953. In the first half of that year, exports from eastern Europe had come down to no more than two-thirds of the already small volume of goods exported in 1949. In the second half of 1953, however, a notable expansion took place, affecting the flow of commodities in both directions equally. This recovery was sufficient to bring the volume of eastern European exports for the year as a whole to the 1952 level, though it was still appreciably lower than in 1949, as can be seen from Table 1. The volume of exports from western Europe, on the other hand, rose well above the level of the preceding year and equalled that of 1949.

Several new factors, political and economic, contributed to bring about this recovery. To begin with, the political climate, after the truce in Korea, tended to become somewhat more favourable for endeavours to expand East-West trade. The eastern European countries again expressed interest in placing substantial orders for industrial equipment and consumer goods, and official statements stressed the desirability of increasing trade with capitalist countries, rather than the idea of regional self-sufficiency of the countries of planned economy, extending from the Elbe to the Pacific. In western Europe, at the same time, active consideration was being given to a relaxation of strategic controls.

A more specific and immediate influence on East-West trade were the changes in economic policy announced in the U.S.S.R. and the other eastern European countries, with a view to increasing the supply of food and other consumer goods. Fairly important quantities of certain foodstuffs have been exported to eastern Europe since the middle of 1953. It remains to be seen whether this will become a continuing feature of the trade.

The growing interest in imports on the eastern European side occurred in a period when western European exporters were encountering some difficulties in maintaining exports to other markets, especially of engineering products. No increase in such exports to eastern Europe was, however, discer-

Table 1

THE GENERAL LEVEL OF TRADE BETWEEN
EASTERN AND WESTERN EUROPE

	Imports into Western Europe	Exports from Western Europe ^a
Current value (millions of dollars; imports c.i.f., exports f.o.b.)		
1949	1 033	828
1950	803	644
1951	1 012	747
1952	990	739
1953	918	789
Index numbers of unit values (in terms of dollars, 1950=100)		
1949	116	125
1950	100	100
1951	142	119
1952	146	126
1953	130	117
Index numbers of volume (1950=100)		
1938	305	205
1949	111	103
1950	100	100
1951	89	98
1952	85	91
1953	88	105

Sources: Calculated from trade statistics of western European countries. See Appendix for description of methods employed, especially with regard to the treatment of German foreign trade necessitated by the separation between the eastern and western zones.

^a Excluding war reparations from Finland to the U.S.S.R.

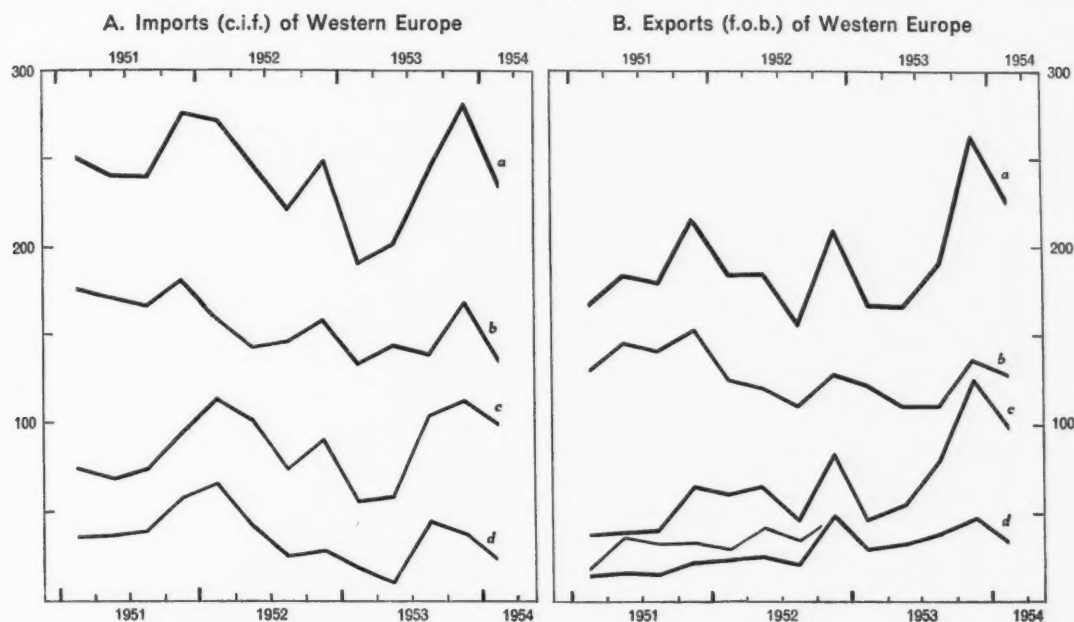
nible in trade returns for 1953, but this may be partly due to the relatively long delivery periods for machinery and other industrial equipment.

Another new feature in East-West trade relations since the war were the Soviet gold shipments, starting in the autumn of 1953. These shipments began after a period of sharp contraction in commercial exports from the Soviet Union to western Europe, and helped to make possible a rapid increase of Soviet imports from that area without a concomitant curtailment of

Chart 1

TRADE OF WESTERN EUROPE WITH EASTERN EUROPE

Million dollars at quarterly rates



Sources: National trade statistics of western European countries.

- a Imports from all eastern European countries.
- b Imports from all eastern European countries except the U.S.S.R.
- c Imports from the U.S.S.R.
- d Imports of the United Kingdom from the U.S.S.R.

- a Exports to all eastern European countries.
- b Exports to all eastern European countries except the U.S.S.R.
- c Exports to the U.S.S.R.
- d Exports of Finland to the U.S.S.R., including and excluding reparation deliveries which ceased after the third quarter of 1952.

the imports of raw materials from overseas, which in recent years had regularly been paid for by the foreign exchange accruing from the Soviet export surplus with western Europe.

Under these conditions of growing interest on both sides in developing East-West trade, the trade consultation held in Geneva in April 1953, under the auspices of the Economic Commission for Europe, was of importance in providing a framework within which contacts among Government representatives could be established in instances where they had been lacking, and trade potentialities in various directions could provisionally be explored through multilateral discussions and bilateral negotiations in which practically all European countries took part. Several of the bilateral negotiations initiated during this trade consultation eventually resulted in the conclusion of new trade agreements.

The recent improvement in trade relations between western and eastern European countries should,

however, not conceal the fact that East-West trade is still at an extremely low level. In particular, it must be borne in mind that, far from being an all-round increase affecting all eastern European countries alike, the recovery was almost exclusively concentrated on the U.S.S.R. Chart 1 shows how heavily the course of total East-West trade in recent years has been influenced by the violent changes in the trade of the U.S.S.R. For the other eastern European countries, taken as a group, the picture is one of stagnation up to and including the first quarter of 1954.

On the side of western Europe, the recent increase in East-West trade was more evenly spread over a number of countries. It can be seen in Table 2 that, with very few exceptions, exports to eastern Europe were higher in the second half of 1953 than in any of the three preceding half-years, and only in Sweden was there a clear change in the opposite direction. Finland continued to show a particularly great increase in exports to eastern Europe, and that country, with

Table 2
TRADE BETWEEN EASTERN AND WESTERN EUROPE, BY COUNTRY

Millions of current dollars

Country	Imports into western European countries (c.i.f.)				Exports from western European countries (f.o.b.)			
	1952		1953		1952		1953	
	First half	Second half	First half	Second half	First half	Second half	First half	Second half
<i>Western European countries :</i>								
Austria	41	33	33	31	31	33	29	30
Belgium-Luxembourg	13	20	14	26	32	27	33	31
Denmark	19	20	18	21	19	15	12	32
Finland ^a	74	79	85	95	62	80	75	99
France	36	22	26	19	21	18	25	26
Western Germany ^b	24	32	24	42	23	27	24	30
Italy	42	43	25	21	26	29	24	34
Netherlands	26	28	17	37	22	14	15	42
Norway	14	18	14	26	12	16	12	20
Sweden	56	52	26	34	62	57	29	38
Switzerland	19	16	16	18	21	21	16	18
Turkey	8	13	13	17	11	9	14	15
United Kingdom ^c	144	91	78	129	22	17	16	27
Five other countries ^d	4	3	4	9	5	6	11	12
TOTAL	520	470	393	525	369	369	335	454
<i>Eastern European countries :</i>								
U.S.S.R.	217	166	115	218	124	131	103	209
Poland	124	134	110	125	85	87	75	80
Czechoslovakia	83	74	73	71	64	47	39	44
Eastern Germany ^e	46	44	38	46	41	36	40	53
Hungary	29	32	20	27	34	33	31	36
Rumania	14	12	26	23	18	27	36	20
Bulgaria	7	8	11	15	3	8	11	12
TOTAL	520	470	393	525	369	369	335	454

^a Source : Appendix Table A.
^a Excluding war reparations.

^b Excluding trade with eastern Germany.
^c General imports, exports excluding re-exports.

^d Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Portugal and Spain.
^e Excluding trade with western Germany.

only 2 per cent of western Europe's total exports, accounted in the second half of 1953 for 22 per cent of western Europe's exports to eastern Europe.¹ The share of eastern Europe—predominantly the U.S.S.R.—in total Finnish exports thereby rose to no less than 28 per cent.

The apparent surplus² of eastern Europe on merchandise trade with western Europe was halved

¹ The importance of Finnish deliveries on war reparations account to the U.S.S.R. is shown in Chart 1.

² As noted in the table, the figures give imports c.i.f. and exports f.o.b. as taken from the trade returns of western European countries and, while presumably indicative of the change from 1952 to 1953, cannot be taken as a measure of the trade balance in either of these years.

between 1952 and 1953, as the joint result of the greater volume of imports into eastern Europe and a minor deterioration in that area's terms of trade (Table 1). As already mentioned, the decline in net earnings of foreign exchange from western Europe was largely offset by Soviet shipments of gold, so that imports from overseas could continue undisturbed. Eastern European countries have recently signed trade agreements with a number of overseas countries in order to secure imports of essential foodstuffs and raw materials, but these new trade contacts have not yet resulted in any significant increase in actual trade between eastern Europe and overseas, as far as can be judged from the partial data available.

2. EASTERN EUROPEAN EXPORTS

Eastern European exports continued in 1953 to be concentrated on food, fuels and crude materials, despite a considerable decline in the two main exports—coal and grain. The share of manufactured articles in the total export value increased from 12 to 16 per cent, but the major part of the decline in the two big staples was offset by larger exports of meat, petroleum products and timber. Rumania, as a petroleum exporter, increased its total sales in 1953, whilst Poland and the U.S.S.R. bore the brunt of declining coal and grain exports. As was mentioned above, the fluctuations in East-West trade in 1953 were dominated by the sharp changes in Soviet trade: the decline in exports during the first half of 1953 was brought about by lower grain exports, and later in the year exports of timber, silver and various crude materials accounted for the recovery.

Table 3

COMMODITY COMPOSITION OF EXPORTS FROM EASTERN TO WESTERN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES

Millions of current dollars, c.i.f.

Commodity group	1952	1953
Food (Groups 1-14)	436	295
Cereals and cereal preparations	271	144
Meat and livestock	44	59
Butter and eggs	26	21
Sugar	55	33
Other food (including feeding-stuffs)	40	38
Fuels and crude materials (Groups 15-23, 26)	390	395
Coal	194	147
Petroleum and products	23	46
Other crude minerals ^a	16	19
Wood and wood products	82	102
Other crude materials (including fertilizers and cement)	75	81
Manufactured articles (Groups 24, 25, 27-31)	117	142
Iron and steel	13	11
Transport equipment	15	21
Machinery, instruments and watches	26	31
Textiles	25	36
Chemicals	21	26
Glass and pottery	17	17
All other commodities	45	80 ^b
TOTAL of all groups	988	912

Source: Appendix Table C.

^a Excluding coal, petroleum and fertilizers.

^b Of which: gold (into France) and silver \$32 million.

Coal

In 1953, eastern European coal exports were reduced by a further million tons to less than 9 million, or two-thirds of the 1949 exports¹. This decline was largely concentrated on exports from Poland and eastern Germany to Sweden. Exports to some other western European countries increased, however—particularly to Denmark, which had bought unusually small quantities of Polish coal in 1952.

In previous years, eastern European coal competed mainly with American coal, and the prices were fixed so as to correspond to the c.i.f. price of the latter. In the past year, Polish export prices have been brought into line with those charged for British coal. Nevertheless, there seem still to be differences in prices charged to different countries according to their bargaining positions and, in some cases at least, the Polish f.o.b. prices are still slightly above British f.o.b. prices for comparable qualities. The delivered prices of Polish coal, however, vary considerably with fluctuations in the freight market, and they sometimes fall below those of British coal, particularly in the beginning of the year before the opening of the shipping season in the White Sea diverts Soviet ships away from the Baltic.

Despite the continued decline, coal still accounted in 1953 for half the value of total Polish exports to western Europe. In view of the difficulties encountered in developing other exports, coal is likely to continue to be by far the most important item in Poland's exports to the West. A specific influence of some importance in the trade is that coal deliveries are connected with settlements of debts to several western European countries.

Czechoslovakia exported about one million tons of coal during 1953, which was the same as in 1952. Soviet exports (mainly of anthracite), and eastern German exports of brown-coal briquettes (including exports to western Germany) decreased slightly.²

Grain

The improved supply situation in western Europe resulted in a decline in total imports of grain from all sources (including trade among the western European countries themselves) from 22 million tons in 1951 and 1952 to 20 million tons in 1953. A far more than

¹ See Appendix Table D.

² Eastern German exports of brown coal to western Germany—in 1953 1.0 million tons, compared with 0.8 million tons in 1952—are not included in Appendix Table D.

Table 4
IMPORTS OF GRAIN ^a
INTO WESTERN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES
FROM EASTERN EUROPE,
THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA

Thousands of tons

Exporting country and country of destination	1951	1952	1953
U.S.S.R.	1 515	1 860	1 015
of which imported by :			
Finland	229	392	377
Netherlands	97	84	211
Norway	102	86	144
United Kingdom	768	921	118
Western Germany	2	32	92
Sweden	50	109	12
Other countries	267	236	61
Other eastern Europe ^b	206	302	378
of which imported by :			
Austria	26	76	119
United Kingdom	6	35	61
Switzerland	10	25	49
Western Germany	50	86	43
Other countries	114	80	106
Total eastern Europe ^b	1 721	2 162	1 393
of which : bread grain	698	1 253	957
United States and Canada	14 152	13 945	11 817
of which : bread grain	10 779	10 305	8 008
All sources ^c	22 025	22 330	19 925
of which : bread grain	14 620	13 473	11 870

Sources : Commodity Trade Statistics, Statistical Papers, Series D, United Nations, New York; Statistical Bulletins, Foreign Trade, Series IV, O.E.E.C., Paris; and trade statistics of western European countries. Countries included are those listed in Appendix Table C.

^a Wheat and rye (including flour in grain equivalent; conversion factor used : one ton of flour = 1.25 tons of grain); barley, maize, oats (including flour in grain equivalent; conversion factor used : one ton of flour = 1.63 tons of grain).

^b Excluding Czechoslovakia and eastern Germany.

^c Including trade between western European countries.

proportionate share of this decline fell on imports from eastern Europe, which declined from 2.2 million tons in 1952 to 1.4 million tons in 1953 (see Table 4).

The decline can be wholly accounted for by the virtual cessation of Soviet sales to the United Kingdom following the decontrol of the grain market in that country. Swedish imports of Soviet wheat virtually disappeared in 1953, and Sweden has recently even exported wheat to Hungary. Several western European countries, however, took larger amounts of Soviet grain, among them the Netherlands and Norway. Despite a slight decline in the quantity imported, Finland in 1953 emerged as the biggest western European importer of grain from eastern Europe (mainly from the U.S.S.R.). Since Finland imported

more than its requirements, considerable quantities were, however, re-exported to western Germany, Brazil and other destinations. This was a means for Finland of utilizing its surplus rouble receipts.

Grain exports from eastern European countries other than the U.S.S.R. showed some further increase following that of the previous year, but the quantities are still extremely modest compared with the pre-war level.

The weaker position of grain in world markets has reduced its value as a trump card in trade negotiations and wiped out the price premia previously obtained for wheat exported outside the International Wheat Agreement.

Timber

In contrast to the situation for coal and grain, eastern European exports of timber rose notably during 1953 (Table 5), sharing in a general increase of timber trade in Europe. This expansion was due to increased building activity in several western European countries and, more particularly, to the abolition of British import restrictions. In 1952, eastern Europe had already secured an increasing share of the western European market through larger exports, mainly of roundwood, from Czechoslovakia and Poland. In 1953, on the other hand, the improvement was largely a result of a doubling of British imports of sawn softwood, chiefly from the U.S.S.R. There was, in addition, a notable increase in British imports of sawn softwood from Czechoslovakia and Poland.

Whereas in 1952 eastern European exports of softwood were only slightly higher than the deliveries in the opposite direction (if Finnish exports of prefabricated houses are included), East-West trade in softwood during 1953 resulted in net exports from eastern Europe of almost 2 million cubic metres (in roundwood equivalent) even if prefabricated houses are added to western European exports. It seems likely that in 1954 eastern Europe will contribute increasing quantities to western Europe's timber requirements.

Petroleum Products

Before the war, Rumania and the U.S.S.R. exported substantial quantities of crude petroleum and petroleum products to western Europe. Petroleum exports from the U.S.S.R. reached their peak in 1932 with 6 million tons, to be gradually reduced during the following years. In the post-war years, practically no petroleum was shipped from eastern Europe until 1952, when quantities of some importance were delivered to Finland and Italy. In 1953, petroleum exports increased further, and reached 1.5 million tons,

Table 5

TRADE IN TIMBER BETWEEN WESTERN AND EASTERN EUROPE¹

Country of destination or origin	Roundwood ^a		Sawn softwood and sleepers ^b		Total	
	Thousands of cubic metres		Thousands of standards		Thousands of cubic metres roundwood equivalent	
	1952	1953	1952	1953	1952	1953
<i>Imports from eastern Europe :</i>						
United Kingdom	298	377	96	202	1 050	1 949
Netherlands	46	6	52	51	450	404
Western Germany	259	259	5	6	294	305
Belgium-Luxembourg	71	19	33	36	329	302
Other western European countries ^c	126	204	20	39	287	506
Total	800	865	206	334	2 410	3 466
of which : from U.S.S.R.	309	408	127	222	1 300	2 142
<i>Exports to eastern Europe : Total</i>	<i>359</i>	<i>436</i>	<i>144</i>	<i>82</i>	<i>1 483</i>	<i>1 076</i>
of which : from Finland	332	422	137	79	1 398	1 037

Sources : Timber Statistics for Europe, FAO/ECE, Geneva.

^a Pulpwood, coniferous logs and pitprops. Figures are given in roundwood equivalent.

^b Includes also hardwood sleepers.

^c Austria, Denmark, Finland, France, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland and Turkey.

Table 6

WESTERN EUROPE'S IMPORTS OF PETROLEUM PRODUCTS FROM EASTERN EUROPE

Thousands of tons

Importing country and country of origin	1952	1953
Finland	215	597
Italy	349 ^a	348 ^b
Sweden	51	203 *
France	36	94
Norway	11 *	71 *
Belgium-Luxembourg	15	68
Western Germany	11	45
Other western European countries ^c	15	38
TOTAL western Europe	703	1 464
of which originating in :		
U.S.S.R.	330	459
Rumania	333	937
Czechoslovakia	11	20
Other eastern Europe	29	48

Sources : Commodity Trade Statistics, Statistical Papers, Series D, United Nations; Statistical Bulletins, Foreign Trade, Series IV, O.E.E.C., Paris, and national trade statistics.

NOTE.—Figures refer to petroleum products (S.I.T.C. group 313) in all cases except Italy, which was the only western European country importing crude oil (S.I.T.C. group 312) from eastern Europe. An asterisk (*) indicates estimates derived from value figures. All petroleum products have been added ton for ton, without conversion into "crude oil equivalent".

^a Of which : 161 of crude petroleum from the U.S.S.R.

^b Of which : 163 of crude petroleum from the U.S.S.R.

^c Austria, Denmark, Greece, Netherlands, Switzerland and the United Kingdom.

against 0.7 million tons in the year before. The expansion was largely concentrated on shipments of fuel oil and gas oil, and the bulk of the shipments were from Rumania.¹ Even so, eastern Europe accounts for only a very small share of total imports into western Europe, although in two small countries, Finland and Iceland, eastern Europe covers practically the total requirements of mineral oil. Export commitments for 1954 would seem to involve a further increase, perhaps a doubling, of deliveries from eastern to western European countries.

Although eastern European petroleum products have been sold at fully competitive prices, serious marketing difficulties have arisen. This is mainly due to the fact that in most western European countries storage and distribution facilities are controlled by the oil companies, which already have their established sources of supply and have shown little interest in taking Soviet oil. Thus, Swedish imports of fuel oil from the U.S.S.R. have to be handled by the coal importers, and similarly in Switzerland the imports of petrol were made by an independent firm. In Denmark, importers able and willing to handle oil from eastern Europe have so far not been found. The question is of some importance, since the recent

¹ See Table 6 and Appendix Table C. Data in these tables are on a country of origin basis; some of the Rumanian oil was in fact sold to western European countries by the U.S.S.R.

upswing in agricultural exports to the U.S.S.R. has resulted in a large surplus in favour of Denmark. One solution which has been ventilated is that the co-operative organization might enter the market as an independent importer of Soviet oil.

Other Commodities

The decline in grain exports in 1953 and the increased demand for imports into the U.S.S.R. brought forward, not only increased exports of such traditional goods as timber and petroleum, but also offers and deliveries of a range of commodities which had hitherto hardly, or not generally, figured in exports from the U.S.S.R. Apart from gold, these new commodities included silver, platinum and palladium; manganese and chrome ores; pig-iron and raw cotton. With the exception of precious metals, there was no spectacular increase in sales in 1953. Exports of cotton were, for example, hindered by certain technical obstacles in marketing, and also by the reluctance of spinners to adapt machinery to Soviet cotton as long as there is no feeling of assurance of steady deliveries in the future. As far as can be judged from commitments in trade agreements, however, exports of raw cotton may be expected to increase in 1954.

Eastern European export prices for these new commodities, as well as for timber and petroleum, as already noted, have in general been in line with

international quotations, and sometimes appreciably lower, as in the case of pig-iron sold to the United Kingdom and Belgium.

Among food items other than grain, the most important changes in 1953 were in bacon and eggs, which rose, and in sugar, which declined drastically. The value of Polish exports of bacon (mainly to the United Kingdom) and eggs increased from \$44 to \$60 million and accounted in 1953 for one-quarter of total Polish exports to western Europe. The value of Polish sugar exports, going mainly to Finland, did not change between the two years. For the other eastern European exporters it was halved. This decline affected mainly Czechoslovakia, eastern Germany and Hungary.

In addition to the crude materials and foodstuffs mentioned, increasing interest has been shown by eastern European countries in developing their exports of machinery and other manufactures to western Europe. One manifestation of this interest has been the participation by eastern European countries in industrial fairs, for instance in Milan and Lyons, and the recent organization by the Soviet Union of a special industrial fair in Copenhagen. So far, however, the results as shown in trade returns have been small. Exports of textiles, chiefly from Czechoslovakia and Hungary, increased considerably from 1952 to 1953, but significant quantities of machinery and motor vehicles were sold only to Finland and Turkey.

3. WESTERN EUROPEAN EXPORTS

The increase in total western European exports in 1953 was accounted for by a relatively narrow range of commodities (Table 7). Foremost among the expanding exports were foodstuffs, but exports of crude steel as well as of ships and boats also increased over the 1952 level. The recovery in exports during the second half of 1953 was almost exclusively concentrated on consumption goods. This new feature in east-west trade was clearly a result of the new policies in eastern Europe for raising consumption standards and of the particular need for increased supplies of meat and other animal products. In October 1953, Mr. Mikoyan announced that imports of food and other consumption goods by the Soviet Union from the western world were to reach a total of \$250 million for the year 1953.

The upturn in exports of food and other agricultural products has been great enough to make the sales to eastern Europe a fairly important share in total exports of some of the leading export commodities of the countries mainly concerned. This can be seen in Table 8, which shows the share of eastern Europe in total exports of Dutch and Danish butter, Danish meat, Norwegian and Icelandic fish, Greek tobacco and Turkish cotton. These new outlets were the more welcome to the exporting countries since all the commodities concerned—with the exception of cotton—are among those for which an expansion of trade among western European countries is particularly problematic.

The steep increase in textile exports in the second half of the year was largely in synthetic fibres from Italy.

Table 7

COMMODITY COMPOSITION OF EXPORTS FROM
WESTERN TO EASTERN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES

Millions of current dollars, f.o.b.

Commodity group	1952	1953
I. Major items of expansion :	232	338
Meat	8	15
Butter and margarine	18	41
Fish	24	30
Fruits and vegetables	19	28
Other food (including tobacco)	7	19
Textiles (excluding yarns) and synthetic fibres	25	34
Iron and steel	71	95
Ships and boats	47	58
of which : from Finland	21	47
Paper and manufactures	13	18
II. Major items of contraction :	335	266
Timber, pre-fabricated buildings and pulp	91	69
Iron ore	24	16
Yarns	18	15
Machinery, instruments and watches .	169	150
Transport equipment (excluding ships and boats)	13	7
Drugs and fertilizers	20	9
III. All other items :	165	182
Textile raw materials	37	41
Chemicals	38	40
Others	90	101
TOTAL of all groups	732	786

Source : Appendix Table B.

Exports of textile manufactures and clothing improved only moderately.

While food exports on a considerable scale started only in the second half of 1953, the increase in western European exports of crude steel was the continuation of a movement which had begun in 1952 at a time when western European demand for steel was weakening. The further increase in 1953 was largely an outcome of the new trade agreement between France and the U.S.S.R. The rise in western European exports of ships and boats was overwhelmingly a result of Finnish commercial deliveries; in 1952, Finnish ships and boats were delivered as war reparations, and these are not included in the table. Swedish exports of ships—in 1952 mainly within the framework of the Swedish-Soviet credit arrangement—were drastically reduced in 1953.

Exports of machinery—which in 1950 had accounted for a third of total western European exports to eastern European countries—continued to fall in 1953. The Soviet interest in expanding imports of machinery and other industrial equipment, manifest throughout the year in inquiries to many western European machinery exporters, has so far not shown up in actual trade figures. This may be partly because delivery periods for industrial equipment are relatively long, but also no doubt because of the restrictions imposed on strategic grounds. It may be mentioned, by way of illustration, that the Board of Trade in the United Kingdom, during the six months ending 15 May 1954, received applications for licences to export machine tools to the U.S.S.R. to a value of \$78 million. Out of this total, licences had up to that date been issued for only \$6 million.¹ Similarly, in the United Kingdom as in the other European countries, the authorities have prevented or sharply restricted exports of certain types of ship and of

¹ Most of the remaining demands were still pending on the date of stock-taking.

Table 8

SHARE OF EASTERN EUROPE IN TOTAL
EXPORTS OF SELECTED COMMODITIES

Percentages based on quantities, unless
otherwise indicated

Exporting country	Commodity and its share in country's total exports ^a	1952	1953	1954 ^b
Denmark	Butter (15) Beef (7)	5 2	7 8	20 25
Netherlands	Butter (3)	5	34	30
Norway	Fish (excluding canned) ^c (11)	11	13	16
Iceland	Fish (77)	6	26	40
Greece	Tobacco (43)	—	4	8
Turkey	Cotton (20)	15	15	29

Sources : Commodity Trade Statistics, Statistical Papers, Series D, United Nations, and national trade statistics.

^a Figures in parentheses indicate the share of the commodity in the country's total exports to all destinations in 1953.

^b Most recent data available : Denmark : January - 13 June; Netherlands : January-April; Norway : January-March; Iceland : January-April; Greece and Turkey : January-February.

^c Calculated on the basis of export values.

various other manufactured products or raw materials falling under the strategic controls.

Strategic controls cannot alone be held responsible, however, for the decline in machinery exports. Not all types of machinery are prohibited, and exports from Sweden and Switzerland, though not subject to the same systems of control as those instituted in other western European countries, also fell drastically in 1953. Part of the explanation of the decline in machinery exports seems therefore to lie in other difficulties, including that of balancing trade and payments between eastern and western Europe, though it is clear that present licensing rules serve as a direct limitation to an expansion of the trade in the items affected.

Table 9 shows that eastern Europe is of some significance as a market for machinery for only a few countries (Austria, Sweden and Italy), none of which is among the big western European machinery exporters. Finland is in this respect a very special case; indeed, the Finnish engineering industry, which was built up first for armaments production during the war and later for deliveries of war reparations, is now highly dependent on the eastern European markets.

4. CURRENT PROSPECTS AND PROBLEMS

The trade returns for the first quarter of 1954 show some decline compared with the last quarter of 1953, but this was no more than the ordinary seasonal movement, and on the basis of the quotas laid down in recent trade agreements it may be expected with some confidence that East-West trade in 1954 will be well above the 1953 level.¹ It must be remembered, however, that the trade agreements are not a very complete or reliable guide to estimates of actual trade in the near future. A considerable part of East-West trade is conducted without trade agreements with specific quota lists, and, even where these do apply, there can be no certainty that the total amount and the composition of trade will actually be as foreseen when the quota lists were established.

It is particularly difficult to make any forecast of developments in grain exports from eastern Europe. The main factor, of course, is the amount to be bought by the United Kingdom. With the trade now returned to private hands, the share of British imports coming from the Soviet Union or other smaller eastern European suppliers will depend not only on the amount

¹ A complete list of East-West trade agreements in force in June 1954 is given in Appendix Table E.

Table 9
EXPORTS OF MACHINERY FROM WESTERN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES TO EASTERN EUROPE

Millions of current dollars, f.o.b., and percentages

Exporting country	Value in millions of current dollars, f.o.b.		As percentage of total exports of machinery	
	1952	1953	1952	1953
Netherlands	2	1	1.1	0.5
United Kingdom	16	16	1.0	1.0
Western Germany ^a . . .	16	14	1.4	1.1
France	10	6	2.4	1.6
Denmark	5	3	6.0	3.7
Switzerland	17	13	5.9	4.4
Belgium-Luxembourg . .	2	10	1.2	6.5
Italy	18	14	8.7	7.5
Sweden	41	21	17.6	10.1
Austria	18	18	35.3	35.3
Finland ^b	13	27	77.8	91.8
TOTAL of countries listed	158	143	3.6	3.2

Sources: See Appendix Table B.

^a Excluding exports to eastern Germany.

^b Excluding exports for war reparations in 1952.

of grain that these countries have available for export but also on the competitiveness of the prices at which it is offered. So far there seems to be little prospect that Soviet export availabilities of coarse grain will rise substantially above the 1953 level.

As regards coal, quotas have been scaled down in some recent trade agreements, but there may nevertheless be scope for increased imports of Polish coal into several countries. It is mentioned in another article in this *Bulletin* (see page 4) that distributed stocks in western Europe seem to have been reduced during 1953, while pithead stocks have increased, these movements possibly reflecting the expectation by coal consumers that coal prices may come down. If this is true the stocks of western European coal consumers will sooner or later have to be replenished, but whether this would imply an increased flow of coal from eastern European suppliers seems—as in the case of grain—to be dependent mainly on export availabilities and on a sufficiently flexible price policy. It may be mentioned in this connection that American coal, the c.i.f. price of which is at present somewhat lower than that of European coal, has recently made some inroads in European markets.

While the export prospects for eastern European grain and coal exports are thus difficult to assess, a substantial further increase in 1954 of exports of timber and petroleum products can more safely be forecast. Judging from the information contained in trade agreements and from currently concluded contracts, an increase of eastern sawnwood exports by around one-half from 1953 to 1954 seems to be a fair guess. Oil exports by the U.S.S.R. and Rumania may well be twice as large in 1954 as in 1953, despite the organizational difficulties mentioned in Section 2 above. Among the countries which are likely to take relatively large quantities of petroleum are Italy, Sweden and Finland. The imports of the latter country are partly for re-export.

Moreover, as already stated, the eastern European countries, and in particular the U.S.S.R., are offering greater quantities of crude materials other than those which in recent years have made up the bulk of eastern European exports, and exports of Soviet motor vehicles—to Finland and Norway among other countries—are likely to become of some importance. All in all, it would appear reasonable to expect the 1954 volume of total exports from eastern to western Europe to be around a quarter higher than it was in 1953.

As regards the flow of commodities from the West to the East, the exports of food (mainly butter, meat, fish and tobacco) can on the basis of known agreements, orders actually placed, and various official announcements, be expected to continue throughout 1954 at the relatively high level reached in the second half of 1953. Similarly, western European exporters continue to show considerable interest in the potential eastern European markets for machinery and other equipment. The U.S.S.R. has already placed substantial orders for industrial equipment and for ships of various types—for example, trawlers, refrigerator ships and tankers. For the further increase of this kind of exports, developments in the practice of strategic controls are, of course, of crucial importance. Suggestions for a relaxation of these controls have become more frequent, and during recent months some revision of the lists has been under active consideration.

* * *

The moderate improvement of the climate for the expansion of East-West trade during the last year or so has found expression in a very considerable increase in the number of bilateral trade agreements. In all, 105 bilateral relationships are possible between

eastern and western European countries.¹ Among these, three-quarters are now covered by trade and payments agreements, accompanied by quota lists, as against one-half at the time when the ECE Trade Consultation of April 1953 was convened. Along with this increase, however, some western European countries, notably the United Kingdom, have found it no longer feasible or necessary to conclude agreements fixing import and export quotas now that their direct controls over trade have been so largely relaxed. In such instances the absence of agreements of the quota type does not, of course, mean that trade cannot proceed, even though the apparent, if not always real, assurance provided by the quotas is lacking. In other instances, the absence of trade agreements is sometimes to be explained by the failure to reach agreements concerning pre-war debts or nationalized properties. By far the most important trade relationship still to be established is that between western Germany and the Soviet Union. Apart from this particularly neuralgic point in East-West trade relations, it may be said that the purely political obstacles have tended to abate during the last year. It is natural, then, that the more technical problems of developing East-West trade should now come to the fore. These problems are of three main types.

There is first the question of payments difficulties as one of the limitations on East-West trade. It is not easy to distinguish what may be called the technical from the economic aspects of this question or, in other words, to know how much relief might be afforded by an improvement in the institutional arrangements governing international payments. Rigid bilateralism, such as prevails in most of the trade and payments relationships between eastern and western Europe, always presents the risk of a downward balancing of trade between any two trading partners.²

For this reason there can be little doubt that improved arrangements for the transferability of currencies, such as sterling already provides to an important extent on the western side, are a necessary condition if East-West trade is to develop more freely in the future. On the other hand, a more immediate cause of payments difficulties in some instances appears to

¹ The number of western European countries (15) multiplied by the number of eastern European countries (7). This disregards the countries which, for various reasons, have not at all entered into East-West trade agreements—namely, Albania on the eastern side and Yugoslavia, Spain, Portugal and Ireland on the western side.

² For a description of payments arrangements in East-West trade, see *Economic Bulletin for Europe*, Vol. 5, No. 2, pages 35 to 39.

be that the total export earnings of eastern European countries are limited in relation to their import demands, whether because of lack of availabilities for export or because of difficulties of one kind or another in obtaining access to western markets for their goods. To the extent that this situation prevails, the problem is not merely one of providing greater international transferability of their export earnings (though this could have significant advantages and help to increase incentives) but rather one of expanding their total foreign exchange receipts. In this respect, the smaller eastern European countries do not have the advantageous position of the U.S.S.R. which, if necessary, can supplement its export earnings by sales of currently produced or accumulated gold, nor does the existing bilateral structure of trade and payments among eastern European countries appear to provide any regular opportunity for their export earnings in that area to be applied against deficits with western Europe.

Second, there are a number of questions relating to the techniques and organization of foreign trade, the solution of which appears to be necessary for an expansion of East-West trade. These questions partly arise from the fact that East-West trade is necessarily trade between State agencies of foreign trade and private firms. But partly the difficulties arise simply from the loss of contact between industrial and trading units in eastern and western European countries. Among the multifarious questions to be dealt with under this heading may be mentioned the adoption in East-West trade of sales conditions, arbitration rules, grading systems and other contract practices corresponding to those generally followed in world trade in the branches concerned; furthermore, the improvement of business contacts through appropriate commercial representation and travel; finally,

the adoption of payment practices in line with what is normal in world trade generally. Despite some recent indications of willingness, on both sides, to solve these problems,¹ much still remains to be done.

Lastly, there is the important question of market stability. In particular, western European exporters are uneasily aware of the possibility that new export outlets to countries whose import trade is a monopoly of the State may be suddenly stopped, and the fear that this might happen is undoubtedly a deterrent to the efforts of industrial and commercial firms in western Europe to develop sales to eastern Europe. Also, eastern European countries have again expressed their interest in arranging trade on the basis of longer-term agreements, whether for specific commodities or in the form of general trade agreements covering a number of years.

In the most recent ECE Trade Consultation, held in Geneva in April 1954, the general discussion² was mainly devoted to a preliminary exploration of these three technical questions of payments arrangements, trading practices and market stabilization, and it may be expected that these questions will take an important place in the work programme of the ECE Committee for the Development of Trade which, pursuant to a resolution adopted unanimously at the ninth session of the Commission, is scheduled to meet next October for the first time since 1949.

¹ Thus, at least some eastern European countries have become more inclined to utilize existing channels of distribution rather than to set up their own agencies in the importing countries. Likewise, the U.S.S.R. has recently agreed to base the payment for exported grain on weight unloaded (as is common practice in world grain trade) rather than on weight loaded.

² The Trade Consultation was organized in two main stages, one of bilateral contacts between each pair of eastern and western countries to explore specific trading possibilities, and one of multilateral deliberations *in pleno* to discuss the general problems of expanding East-West trade.

Appendix

**Supplementary Statistics and Sources and Methods used in the Article
“ Developments in Trade between Eastern and Western Europe in 1953 ”**

TRADE OF WESTERN EUROPE WITH EASTERN EUROPE
Millions of current dollars

Country of origin for imports and destination for exports	Period	Austria ^a		Belgium- Luxem- bourg		Denmark ^a		Finland		France		Western Germany		Greece		Iceland		Ireland		Italy
		Imp.	Exp.	Imp.	Exp.	Imp.	Exp.	Imp.	Exp.	Imp.	Exp.	Imp.	Exp.	Imp.	Exp.	Imp.	Exp.	Imp.	Exp.	
Bulgaria	1952 qtr. av.	1.1	1.2	0.2	0.1	—	—	—	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.9	0.3	—	—	..	..	..	..	0.2
	1953 I	0.6	1.7	0.1	0.8	—	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.4	1.0	—	—	..	..	..	..	0.2
	II	4.4	2.3	0.2	—	—	—	—	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.2	—	—	..	..	..	..	0.3
	III	0.4	1.7	2.3	1.1	—	—	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.8	2.2	0.5	—	0.1	..	..	..	..	0.6
	IV	0.8	1.8	0.1	0.6	—	—	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.8	1.9	1.0	—	—	..	..	..	..	0.3
	1954 I	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	—	—	0.6	0.1	—	0.2	1.3	0.9	—	0.4	..	..	..	..	0.1
Czechoslovakia	1952 qtr. av.	5.0	4.9	2.0	2.0	1.0	0.5	2.9	0.6	1.6	1.6	4.5	2.0	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.2	—	3.0
	1953 I	2.2	2.1	2.1	1.2	0.4	0.4	3.3	0.6	3.6	0.5	3.6	1.6	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.1	—	2.6
	II	3.1	2.5	1.2	1.5	0.5	0.1	5.2	2.3	3.7	0.6	3.0	1.3	0.2	—	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	1.8
	III	3.0	1.5	1.0	0.7	0.4	0.2	3.9	0.1	0.9	0.4	4.0	1.6	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	—	1.5
	IV	3.4	3.2	1.9	0.5	0.6	1.5	4.8	0.7	1.1	0.7	5.0	3.3	0.2	1.0	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.2	2.6
	1954 I	1.3	2.2	1.5	2.4	0.4	3.0	3.4	0.4	1.4	2.5	2.8	1.9	0.2	0.6	0.4	0.7	0.1	0.1	1.9
Eastern Germany	1952 qtr. av.	2.1	1.4	0.9	1.0	3.5	3.2	2.1	0.7	1.5	0.7	(7.6)	(9.9)	—	—	—	0.1	0.1	—	0.5
	1953 I	2.3	2.1	1.7	0.7	3.2	5.3	1.8	1.0	0.8	0.6	(11.5)	(8.1)	0.3	1.4	—	0.6	0.1	—	0.6
	II	1.4	1.8	0.8	1.4	3.1	2.5	3.5	1.8	0.5	0.7	(15.5)	(6.2)	0.2	0.6	0.1	1.0	—	—	0.4
	III	1.5	2.1	1.1	0.9	2.9	2.1	4.0	1.9	0.5	0.6	(15.0)	(21.0)	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.1	—	—	0.4
	IV	2.2	3.2	2.3	4.0	3.4	4.4	3.8	3.3	0.4	0.9	(25.6)	(25.4)	0.5	0.6	0.9	—	0.1	—	0.6
	1954 I	1.8	1.8	1.3	2.1	2.9	4.0	3.8	2.3	0.6	0.6	(23.5)	(19.2)	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.2	—	0.5
Hungary	1952 qtr. av.	2.8	2.5	0.8	1.6	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.8	1.0	3.6	3.9	0.1	—	—	—	..	..	2.2
	1953 I	1.1	1.8	0.8	2.0	0.2	0.1	0.8	0.4	1.3	1.1	1.6	3.2	—	—	0.1	—	..	..	1.1
	II	2.2	1.2	0.5	1.1	0.3	0.4	1.0	0.6	0.3	0.8	1.4	3.8	0.1	0.2	—	—	..	..	0.3
	III	0.8	1.2	0.6	1.8	0.4	1.1	0.9	1.1	0.3	0.4	2.1	3.6	0.1	0.4	—	—	..	..	0.3
	IV	2.9	2.6	0.7	1.2	0.6	0.4	1.1	0.9	0.6	0.9	5.7	5.7	0.2	0.3	—	—	..	..	0.3
	1954 I	2.2	2.0	0.3	2.3	0.4	0.7	1.1	1.2	0.7	1.8	2.8	6.0	0.2	—	—	0.1	..	..	1.1
Poland	1952 qtr. av.	6.3	4.5	1.3	3.4	2.1	1.4	10.2	3.6	6.1	4.1	3.4	3.9	—	—	0.5	0.3	0.1	—	5.1
	1953 I	4.7	5.5	1.7	6.6	5.0	0.8	6.0	2.9	2.8	6.2	2.3	1.7	—	0.1	0.6	—	—	—	5.1
	II	4.3	4.2	0.7	5.6	1.9	1.1	6.8	2.6	4.4	5.2	5.3	3.3	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.3	—	—	4.3
	III	6.3	2.7	0.8	3.6	3.6	0.7	11.2	2.6	3.1	2.6	5.5	4.3	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.2	—	—	4.3
	IV	7.3	4.4	2.0	1.6	3.0	1.4	12.5	4.2	1.9	2.3	4.6	5.7	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.2	—	—	4.3
	1954 I	7.1	4.9	1.3	2.7	3.7	1.0	5.6	3.1	2.9	2.1	2.4	3.4	0.5	0.8	0.3	0.6	..	..	4.3
Rumania	1952 qtr. av.	1.0	1.5	0.1	3.1	0.1	0.1	2.3	—	—	0.5	0.8	2.5	—	—	..	..	..	..	0.1
	1953 I	2.6	1.3	0.2	5.5	—	0.1	3.6	—	—	2.6	0.5	4.9	—	0.1	..	..	..	..	0.1
	II	3.9	2.0	0.1	3.8	0.1	—	5.1	—	1.2	3.1	0.3	2.8	—	—	..	..	..	..	0.1
	III	1.5	1.9	0.3	1.4	0.4	—	5.6	0.2	0.1	2.2	0.5	1.4	0.1	—	..	..	..	..	0.1
	IV	0.3	1.9	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.3	5.9	0.5	0.3	0.7	0.4	0.8	0.2	—	..	..	..	..	0.1
	1954 I	0.8	0.9	0.3	0.3	—	0.1	5.7	0.3	0.8	0.3	2.7	2.7	0.1	—	..	..	..	..	0.1
U.S.S.R.	1952 qtr. av.	—	0.1	2.9	3.7	2.8	3.1	20.4	29.8	4.5	1.6	1.0	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	—
	1953 I	—	—	1.8	2.1	3.0	0.2	19.5	30.1	3.8	1.6	3.9	—	—	0.5	—	—	—	—	—
	II	—	—	2.3	0.9	0.1	1.2	28.7	32.5	3.6	1.8	1.3	0.1	—	0.8	—	—	—	—	—
	III	—	0.3	6.8	2.9	1.3	7.4 ^e	21.8	38.0	3.2	2.0	4.7	0.1	—	—	—	2.5	0.3	—	—
	IV	—	1.2	5.8	10.6	4.0	12.1 ^e	19.6	44.9	6.3	10.7	5.8	1.5	0.1	0.5	1.6	3.0	0.6	—	—
	1954 I	0.1	0.7	4.4	4.5	6.0	9.8	22.2	34.0	19.5	6.4	5.1	2.5	0.3	0.7	1.2	2.0	0.1	—	—
Total of countries listed	1952 qtr. av.	18.3	16.1	8.2	14.9	9.8	8.5	38.3	35.2	14.7	9.7	14.2	12.6	0.2	0.1	0.9	0.7	0.5	—	—
	1953 I	13.5	14.5	8.4	18.9	11.8	7.0	35.1	35.1	12.5	12.7	12.3	12.4	0.5	2.3	1.1	0.8	0.2	—	—
	II	19.3	14.0	5.8	14.3	6.0	5.3	50.3	40.2	14.0	12.4	11.8	11.5	0.8	2.2	0.7	1.5	0.1	0.1	—
	III	13.5	11.4	12.9	12.4	9.0	11.5 ^e	47.5	44.0	8.4	9.0	19.0	11.5	0.9	1.0	0.9	3.0	0.5	—	—
	IV	16.9	18.3	13.0	19.0	11.8	20.1 ^e	47.8	54.6	11.0	17.0	23.4	18.3	1.6	3.0	3.5	3.4	1.1	0.2	—
	1954 I	13.4	12.7	9.4	14.7	13.4	18.6	42.4	41.4	25.9	13.9	17.1	17.4	1.9	2.8	2.2	3.8	0.4	0.1	—

Sources: Trade statistics of the western European countries.

NOTE.—The first quarter 1954 figures for Greece and Turkey are estimates based on incomplete figures available. The trade of western Germany with eastern Germany is shown in the table but excluded from the totals.

Table
EUROPE WITH EASTERN EUROPE
in million dollars: imports c.i.f.; exports f.o.b.

Country of origin for imports and destination for exports	Period	Total of seventeen countries		United Kingdom ^b	Turkey	Switzer- land	Sweden	Portugal	Norway	Nether- lands	Italy	Ireland
		Imp.	Exp.									
Bulgaria	1952 qtr. av.	3.9	2.8	—	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.4	—	0.1	0.2
	1953 I	2.7	6.8	—	—	0.1	0.1	0.9	2.7	—	0.1	0.1
	II	7.5	4.6	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.4	0.9	—	0.1	0.3
	III	7.3	5.6	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	1.0	0.5	—	0.3	0.1
	IV	7.4	6.4	1.8	0.1	0.6	0.4	1.1	1.0	0.1	0.1	0.3
	1954 I	3.9	4.6	0.7	0.7	0.1	0.2	0.4	1.0	0.1	0.1	0.2
Czechoslovakia	1952 qtr. av.	39.3	27.7	4.6	1.5	3.6	3.2	2.4	1.5	2.6	1.8	2.9
	1953 I	37.2	19.0	6.9	1.8	2.4	1.9	2.8	2.1	1.8	0.9	2.3
	II	36.0	20.0	5.4	1.3	2.5	1.8	3.2	2.5	2.8	1.3	2.5
	III	30.1	14.0	3.8	1.0	1.9	1.3	3.5	2.0	1.5	1.8	1.5
	IV	41.0	30.5	5.3	1.2	4.2	2.4	4.2	3.5	2.6	3.5	2.6
	1954 I	33.1	27.9	5.0	1.3	2.8	1.5	3.5	3.7	4.3	3.3	1.9
Eastern Germany	1952 qtr. av.	22.4	19.5	1.5	0.2	1.1	2.0	0.1	0.3	2.8	3.5	0.5
	1953 I	20.6	22.2	1.5	0.8	1.1	1.1	0.2	0.6	2.7	3.0	0.6
	II	17.1	17.7	0.9	0.4	0.9	1.0	0.1	0.3	1.7	2.3	0.6
	III	20.0	16.9	0.3	0.2	2.3	2.0	1.3	1.6	2.9	2.9	0.6
	IV	25.8	36.2	0.5	0.2	3.0	5.4	1.9	3.2	2.8	7.1	0.8
	1954 I	25.0	28.2	1.2	1.2	2.2	1.7	1.0	1.3	2.3	4.9	0.9
Hungary	1952 qtr. av.	15.3	16.6	—	0.5	0.4	0.7	1.3	1.5	0.6	0.9	1.2
	1953 I	11.1	15.8	—	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.9	1.1	0.5	1.1	1.8
	II	9.8	15.6	—	0.5	0.6	0.2	0.4	1.3	0.2	2.2	1.6
	III	9.7	18.8	—	0.9	0.7	1.1	2.2	3.6	0.3	1.0	1.7
	IV	17.2	17.3	—	0.8	1.3	1.5	2.0	0.3	0.6	0.9	1.0
	1954 I	12.9	22.3	—	1.5	1.1	1.3	1.9	1.8	0.3	0.9	0.8
Poland	1952 qtr. av.	64.4	43.2	11.4	4.0	12.9	10.0	1.7	1.7	1.1	1.3	3.3
	1953 I	53.0	38.3	13.8	3.7	5.5	4.0	2.1	1.8	0.9	0.7	2.8
	II	57.4	36.2	18.5	3.7	5.7	4.4	2.5	1.6	0.2	0.3	1.7
	III	59.6	42.4	16.8	5.8	5.4	10.8	1.2	1.5	0.4	0.4	3.1
	IV	65.8	37.2	15.2	5.2	8.5	6.2	1.4	1.7	0.7	0.4	2.1
	1954 I	48.5	38.0	11.0	5.3	3.4	2.8	1.5	1.5	0.5	0.6	4.9
Rumania	1952 qtr. av.	6.5	11.3	0.7	1.1	0.2	—	0.2	0.2	—	0.2	0.6
	1953 I	9.7	20.4	—	1.2	0.6	1.9	—	0.2	—	0.6	1.5
	II	15.8	15.7	2.4	0.8	0.6	—	0.8	1.4	—	0.2	1.2
	III	12.3	11.8	1.1	2.8	0.6	—	1.1	1.0	0.1	0.1	0.7
	IV	10.8	8.4	0.5	0.8	1.1	—	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.9	0.6
	1954 I	12.1	6.4	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	—	—	—	0.8	1.3
U.S.S.R.	1952 qtr. av.	95.8	63.6	40.6	2.6	5.0	11.1	0.7	0.6	2.9	2.6	5.1
	1953 I	56.5	45.7	18.7	0.7	0.7	4.5	0.9	—	1.0	0.5	3.1
	II	58.7	57.0	10.1	0.6	2.3	7.0	0.7	0.7	5.0	0.9	3.8
	III	104.6	81.2	45.3	2.4	2.8	3.1	1.0	1.0	11.6	11.8	4.8
	IV	113.3	127.4	37.6	5.6	4.2	7.1	1.4	1.2	13.8	8.7	11.4
	1954 I	100.1	97.9	23.1	8.7	5.6	3.4	2.5	0.4	5.6	10.8	8.4
Total of countries listed	1952 qtr. av.	247.6	184.7	58.8	10.0	26.8	29.5	8.9	10.6	8.0	7.0	13.8
	1953 I	190.8	168.2	40.9	8.7	12.1	14.3	8.1	7.9	6.8	7.7	12.2
	II	202.3	166.8	37.5	7.4	13.4	14.5	7.9	7.9	9.9	7.3	11.7
	III	243.6	190.7	67.4	13.3	14.4	17.5	7.5	7.7	17.1	18.1	13.5
	IV	281.3	263.4	60.9	13.9	19.9	20.7	10.9	10.9	19.9	23.7	20.5
	1954 I	235.6	225.3	41.3	18.8	14.5	12.9	10.1	6.8	13.1	21.4	16.1

^a Trade by country of purchase and sale.

^b General imports, exports excluding re-exports.

^c Excluding exports to the U.S.S.R. for war reparations.

^d Including imports of non-monetary gold from Czechoslovakia, Hungary and the U.S.S.R.; see notes on "Sources and Methods".

^e In addition, the exports of the Faroe Islands to the U.S.S.R. amounted to \$1.8 million in the second half of 1953.

Table B
EXPORTS FROM WESTERN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES TO EASTERN EUROPE, BY COMMODITY GROUPS
Millions of current dollars, f.o.b.

Exporting country and commodity group	Bulgaria		Czecho- slovakia		Eastern Germany		Hungary		Poland		Rumania		U.S.S.R.		Total eastern Europe	
	1952	1953	1952	1953	1952	1953	1952	1953	1952	1953	1952	1953	1952	1953	1952	1953
Austria																
5. Fruits and vegetables	—	—	0.3	0.1	—	—	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.3	0.2
8. Timber and manufactures	—	—	—	—	0.4	0.6	1.4	0.8	0.3	—	—	—	0.1	0.2	2.2	1.6
9. Prefabricated buildings	—	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	—
10. Wood-pulp	0.1	0.1	—	—	0.2	0.1	0.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.9	0.2
11. Paper and manufactures	0.1	0.1	—	—	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.1	—	—	0.1	0.4	0.2	—	0.9	0.7
15. Synthetic fibres	0.8	0.2	0.9	0.7	—	—	0.2	0.1	1.0	0.1	0.3	0.1	—	—	3.2	1.2
18. Crude minerals ^a	—	—	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.6	0.7	0.1	0.2	—	—	1.8	1.5
20. Chemicals, colours, explosives	0.6	0.4	0.7	0.9	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	2.7	0.1	0.1	—	—	2.1	4.6
22. Fertilizers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.8	—	0.4	—	—	—	4.2	—
23. Yarn and thread	—	—	0.1	—	—	0.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.2
24. Textile manufactures	—	—	—	—	0.4	—	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2	—	—	—	—	0.9	0.3
25. Iron and steel	0.7	2.7	4.4	2.8	1.4	3.7	3.1	1.9	1.9	1.2	1.5	1.2	—	—	13.0	13.5
26. Aluminium	—	—	0.7	0.1	—	—	—	—	0.4	0.4	—	—	—	—	1.1	0.5
27. Other non-ferrous metals	—	—	0.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.2	—
28. Metal manufactures	0.6	1.3	5.0	1.1	0.3	0.5	0.4	1.4	0.7	0.6	0.8	2.1	—	—	7.8	7.0
29. Generating machinery, except electric	0.1	0.3	0.1	—	—	0.1	0.3	0.1	2.0	1.3	0.1	0.1	—	1.3	2.6	3.2
30. Metal-working machinery	—	—	0.3	0.1	—	—	—	—	0.2	—	0.1	0.1	—	—	0.6	0.2
31. Other machinery, except electric	0.1	0.4	4.0	1.7	0.5	1.6	0.8	0.8	3.1	4.3	0.6	1.1	—	—	9.1	9.9
32. Electric machinery	0.6	0.9	1.6	0.7	—	0.2	0.3	0.1	2.1	2.2	1.0	0.3	—	—	5.6	4.4
33. Railway vehicles	0.1	0.6	0.4	0.1	—	—	0.1	—	—	—	0.2	0.1	—	—	0.8	0.8
34. Road vehicles and aircraft	0.6	0.2	0.1	—	—	—	0.4	—	—	—	—	0.3	—	—	1.1	0.5
36. Footwear, clothing, travel goods	—	—	—	0.1	0.8	0.8	—	—	—	0.2	—	—	—	—	0.8	1.1
37. Instruments and watches	0.1	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.2	0.1	0.1	—	—	—	0.4	0.2
38. All other commodities	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.7	0.8	0.7	1.2	1.0	1.4	2.8	0.5	1.0	—	—	4.4	6.4
TOTAL	4.6	7.5	19.6	9.3	5.7	9.2	10.0	6.8	18.1	16.8	5.9	7.1	0.3	1.5	64.2	58.2
Belgium-Luxembourg																
4. Fish	—	—	0.1	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.1	0.2
5. Fruits and vegetables	—	—	0.2	0.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.1	—	—	0.3	0.3
7. Oil-seeds	0.1	—	0.1	0.1	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.1	—	0.2	—	—	0.3	0.4
11. Paper and manufactures	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.3	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.3
12. Wool and hair	—	—	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.4	1.3	2.9	0.2	0.2	—	0.1	—	—	2.1	4.1
14. Other vegetable fibres	—	—	1.9	1.3	0.1	0.4	0.7	1.3	1.2	1.1	—	0.1	—	—	3.9	4.2
15. Synthetic fibres	—	—	—	—	—	0.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.8	2.6	1.8	2.8
16. Textile waste	—	0.1	0.1	0.1	—	0.1	0.2	—	0.2	0.8	—	—	—	—	0.5	1.1
19. Animal and vegetable oils and fats	—	—	0.1	—	—	—	0.6	0.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.7	0.2
20. Chemicals, colours, explosives	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.2	—	0.5	1.0	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	—	0.1	—	2.1	1.4
21. Drugs	—	—	0.2	—	0.1	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.3	0.1
22. Fertilizers	—	0.3	—	—	2.3	2.8	—	—	3.5	0.7	—	—	—	—	5.8	3.8
23. Yarn and thread	—	—	1.2	0.4	—	—	0.3	0.3	—	—	—	0.2	2.6	1.3	4.1	2.2
24. Textile manufactures	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	—	0.1	0.2	—	0.1	—	2.5	0.1	2.9
25. Iron and steel	0.1	1.6	1.4	0.1	0.8	2.0	1.7	0.2	6.6	12.3	10.2	7.6	4.9	1.6	25.7	25.4
27. Other non-ferrous metals	—	—	0.1	0.2	0.2	—	—	0.2	—	—	—	—	—	0.2	0.3	0.6
28. Metal manufactures	—	—	—	—	0.2	0.1	0.1	—	0.1	0.3	0.9	0.3	—	0.4	1.3	1.1
29. Generating machinery, except electric	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.1
30. Metal-working machinery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	—	—	0.1	—
31. Other machinery, except electric	—	—	0.1	0.1	—	—	—	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.1	1.1	0.5	2.2
32. Electric machinery	—	—	1.0	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.4	1.7	—	6.1	1.4	7.9
34. Road vehicles and aircraft	—	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	0.2	—	—	—	—	—	0.3	—
35. Ships and boats	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.6	0.4	4.6	0.4
36. Footwear, clothing, travel goods	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	0.1	—
37. Instruments and watches	—	—	0.6	0.5	—	—	0.3	0.1	0.7	0.5	—	—	—	—	1.6	1.1
38. All other commodities	0.1	—	0.2	—	—	0.3	0.1	0.7	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	1.0	1.7
TOTAL	0.6	2.5	8.1	3.9	3.9	7.0	6.3	6.1	13.6	17.3	12.2	11.2	14.8	16.5	59.5	64.5

^a Excluding coal, petroleum and fertilizers.

(Continued overleaf)

Table B (continued)

EXPORTS FROM WESTERN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES TO EASTERN EUROPE, BY COMMODITY GROUPS

Millions of current dollars, f.o.b.

Exporting country and commodity group	Bulgaria		Czecho- slovakia		Eastern Germany		Hungary		Poland		Rumania		U.S.S.R.		Total eastern Europe	
	1952	1953	1952	1953	1952	1953	1952	1953	1952	1953	1952	1953	1952	1953	1952	1953
Denmark^a																
1. Meat	—	—	—	0.3	2.8	4.0	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	3.1	6.1	6.0	10.4
2. Butter and margarine	—	—	0.4	0.6	2.7	3.0	0.1	1.2	—	—	—	0.1	4.3	9.2	7.5	14.1
3. Other dairy products, eggs and honey	—	—	—	0.4	1.0	2.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.0	2.4
4. Fish	—	—	0.3	0.5	1.6	1.0	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	— ^a	1.9	1.6 ^a
5. Fruits and vegetables	—	—	—	0.2	1.8	2.8	—	0.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.8	3.3
7. Oil-seeds	—	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	—
11. Paper and manufactures	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	0.1
12. Wool and hair	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.1
16. Textile waste	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.4	0.3	—	—	—	—	0.4	0.3
18. Crude minerals ^b	—	—	—	0.1	—	—	0.1	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.2
19. Animal and vegetable oils and fats	—	—	0.1	—	1.3	0.5	—	—	0.3	—	—	—	—	—	1.7	0.5
20. Chemicals, colours, explosives	—	—	0.1	—	0.1	—	0.1	—	0.2	0.1	—	—	—	—	0.5	0.1
21. Drugs	—	—	0.4	0.1	—	0.1	—	—	0.1	0.1	0.1	—	—	—	0.6	0.3
24. Textile manufactures	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.3	—	—	—	0.3	—
29. Generating machinery, except electric	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.0	1.5	0.1	0.1	—	—	1.1	1.7
31. Other machinery, except electric	—	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	0.1	2.4	0.7	—	—	—	—	2.5	0.8
32. Electric machinery	—	—	0.2	—	—	—	0.2	—	0.8	0.5	—	—	0.1	—	1.3	0.5
35. Ships and boats	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	—	—	3.4	5.3	3.5	5.3
37. Instruments and watches	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	—
38. All other commodities	—	—	0.1	0.1	1.1	0.8	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.6	—	0.2	1.6	0.3	3.2	2.2
TOTAL	—	0.1	1.8	2.3	12.5	14.3	0.7	2.0	5.7	3.9	0.5	0.4	12.5	20.9	33.7	43.9
Finland^c																
1. Meat	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	—
2. Butter and margarine	—	—	—	—	0.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.6	—	2.1	—
3. Other dairy products, eggs and honey	—	—	—	0.5	0.6	3.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.6	4.0
8. Timber and manufactures	—	—	—	—	0.5	1.4	0.9	1.9	2.9	0.2	—	—	34.6	22.0	38.9	25.5
9. Prefabricated buildings	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	32.4	28.1	32.4	28.1
10. Wood-pulp	0.1	0.1	0.3	—	0.5	0.8	0.2	0.1	7.2	7.0	—	—	1.4	3.3	9.7	11.3
11. Paper and manufactures	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	1.3	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.3	—	0.4	8.3	12.5	9.7	15.9
15. Synthetic fibres	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.4	1.5	0.5	—	0.2	2.2	2.7	3.8	3.8
16. Textile waste	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.2	—	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	0.2	0.2
18. Crude minerals ^b	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1
20. Chemicals, colours, explosives	—	—	0.9	0.1	0.1	—	—	—	0.3	0.3	—	—	1.7	0.9	3.0	1.3
23. Yarn and thread	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.2	—	0.2	—
24. Textile manufactures	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.2	—	0.2
25. Iron and steel	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.9	1.3	0.9	1.3
27. Other non-ferrous metals	—	—	0.4	0.2	—	—	—	—	1.9	1.6	—	—	0.2	0.3	2.5	2.1
28. Metal manufactures	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.5	4.9	2.5	4.9
29. Generating machinery, except electric	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.4	6.0	2.4	6.0
30. Metal-working machinery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	1.9	2.8	1.9	2.9
31. Other machinery, except electric	0.1	—	0.2	2.3	—	—	0.1	—	0.2	1.7	0.2	—	5.6	10.2	6.4	14.2
32. Electric machinery	0.1	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	—	2.2	3.6	2.3	3.8
34. Road vehicles and aircraft	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
35. Ships and boats	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.3	—	—	20.8	46.2	20.8	46.5
38. All other commodities	—	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.7	—	—	—	0.3	—	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.7	1.8
TOTAL	0.4	0.8	2.4	3.6	2.9	8.0	1.6	3.0	14.4	12.3	0.2	0.8	119.3	145.5	141.2	174.0

^a On the basis of country of sale. In addition to the trade listed in this table, the Faeroe Islands exported \$1.8 million worth of fish to the U.S.S.R. in 1953. In 1952 the Faeroe Islands had no trade with eastern Europe.

^b Excluding coal, petroleum and fertilizers.

^c Excluding exports to the U.S.S.R. for war reparations in 1952.

(Continued overleaf)

Table B (continued)

EXPORTS FROM WESTERN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES TO EASTERN EUROPE, BY COMMODITY GROUPS

Millions of current dollars, f.o.b.

Exporting country and commodity group	Bulgaria		Czechoslovakia		Eastern Germany ^b		Hungary		Poland		Rumania		U.S.S.R.		Total eastern Europe	
	1952	1953	1952	1953	1952	1953	1952	1953	1952	1953	1952	1953	1952	1953	1952	1953
France																
1. Meat	—	—	—	—	—	0.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.2
5. Fruits and vegetables	—	—	0.2	—	0.7	0.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.9	0.4
7. Oil-seeds	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1
8. Timber and manufactures	—	—	0.1	—	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.6	0.6
11. Paper and manufactures	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.3	—	0.4	—
12. Wool and hair	—	—	0.6	0.5	0.8	0.2	—	0.3	0.3	0.1	—	—	—	—	1.7	1.1
14. Other vegetable fibres	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.1
15. Synthetic fibres	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.2	—	—	—	0.2	—
16. Textile waste	—	—	0.1	—	—	0.1	0.1	—	0.6	0.5	—	—	—	—	0.8	0.6
17. Iron ore	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.2	0.1	—	—	—	—	0.2	0.1
19. Animal and vegetable oils and fats	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.1
20. Chemicals, colours, explosives	—	0.1	1.2	0.5	—	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.8	0.5	0.1	—	1.5	1.5	3.8	3.3 ^a
21. Drugs	—	0.1	0.4	—	—	—	—	—	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.1	—	—	1.2	0.4
22. Fertilizers	—	—	—	—	1.0	0.6	—	—	—	—	0.6	—	—	—	1.6	0.6
23. Yarn and thread	—	0.1	0.2	—	—	—	0.4	0.2	—	—	—	—	0.5	1.7	1.1	2.1 ^a
24. Textile manufactures	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	0.1	0.1	—	0.1	1.8	0.5	2.0	1.4 ^a
25. Iron and steel	0.5	1.5	0.6	—	—	—	0.9	0.5	2.6	8.6	0.4	7.7	1.9	10.8	6.9	29.1
26. Aluminium	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.3	0.3	—	—	—	—	0.3	0.3
27. Other non-ferrous metals	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.7	—	0.7
28. Metal manufactures	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.7	0.1	0.4	0.4	—	0.1	—	0.3	1.1	0.9
29. Generating machinery, except electric	—	—	0.2	—	—	—	0.1	0.1	1.6	0.3	—	0.1	—	—	1.9	0.5
30. Metal-working machinery	—	—	1.0	0.3	—	—	—	—	0.7	0.4	0.1	—	—	—	1.8	0.7
31. Other machinery, except electric	—	0.1	0.3	0.2	—	—	0.2	0.3	3.8	2.4	0.3	0.2	—	—	4.6	3.2
32. Electric machinery	—	—	0.4	—	—	—	0.3	0.1	0.7	0.7	—	—	—	0.4	1.4	1.4 ^a
33. Railway vehicles	—	—	0.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	—	0.2	0.1
34. Road vehicles and aircraft	—	—	—	0.1	—	—	0.2	—	1.5	0.9	0.1	0.1	—	—	1.8	1.1
35. Ships and boats	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.9	—	—	—	—	—	0.9	—
37. Instruments and watches	—	—	0.1	—	—	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.3	—	0.1	—	—	0.7	0.7 ^a
38. All other commodities	0.2	0.1	0.8	0.5	—	0.2	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	—	—	0.5	0.1	2.5	2.9 ^a
TOTAL	0.7	2.0	6.4	2.1	2.9	2.8	4.1	3.2	16.3	16.3	1.9	8.6	6.5	16.0	38.8	53.3^a
Western Germany^b																
1. Meat	—	—	0.1	—	—	—	0.1	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.2	0.1
4. Fish	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	—	0.3	—	—	0.1	0.3
5. Fruits and vegetables	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.4	0.4	—	0.2	0.1	0.1	—	—	0.5	0.7
7. Oil-seeds	—	—	—	0.4	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.1	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.5
8. Timber and manufactures	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	—
11. Paper and manufactures	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.4	0.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.4	0.3
12. Wool and hair	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.3	—	0.2	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.5
15. Synthetic fibres	0.1	0.2	—	—	—	—	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.6	—	—	—	1.8	1.2
18. Crude minerals ^c	—	—	0.3	0.3	—	—	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	—	—	—	—	0.5	0.6
19. Animal and vegetable oils and fats	—	—	—	0.5	—	—	—	0.6	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	1.2
20. Chemicals, colours, explosives	0.3	0.8	0.9	1.5	—	—	2.1	2.8	2.2	2.1	1.5	0.7	—	0.4	7.0	8.3
21. Drugs	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	—	—	0.2	0.1	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.1	—	1.6	1.1
22. Fertilizers	0.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.2	—
23. Yarn and thread	—	0.1	0.1	—	—	—	0.5	0.3	0.2	—	0.7	0.2	—	—	1.5	0.6
24. Textile manufactures	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	—	—	0.1	—
25. Iron and steel	0.1	0.3	2.3	1.0	—	—	3.6	4.3	2.5	3.4	3.4	5.3	—	0.1	11.9	14.4
26. Aluminium	—	—	—	0.1	0.1	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.2
27. Other non-ferrous metals	—	0.1	—	0.8	—	—	—	0.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.1
28. Metal manufactures	—	0.1	0.1	0.3	—	—	0.8	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.1	—	—	1.3	1.6
29. Generating machinery, except electric	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.1	—	—	0.2	0.6	0.8	1.1	0.2	0.3	—	—	1.6	2.4
30. Metal-working machinery	—	—	0.3	0.3	—	—	0.8	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	—	—	1.4	0.8
31. Other machinery, except electric	0.2	0.3	1.4	0.7	—	—	1.4	1.3	3.4	2.5	1.3	1.3	—	—	7.7	6.1
32. Electric machinery	—	0.3	0.9	0.3	—	—	2.4	1.6	1.0	1.0	0.5	0.4	—	1.0	4.8	4.6
33. Railway vehicles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.2	—	—	—	0.2
34. Road vehicles and aircraft	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	—	—	0.6	0.3	0.8	—	0.1	—	—	—	1.8	0.5
37. Instruments and watches	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	—	—	0.6	0.3	1.3	0.4	0.5	0.3	—	—	2.8	1.2
38. All other commodities	0.2	—	0.5	1.1	—	—	0.7	1.4	1.2	2.3	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	2.9	5.3
TOTAL	1.5	2.8	8.1	7.8	—	—	15.5	16.3	15.4	15.3	9.8	9.9	0.2	1.7	50.5	53.8

^a Figures for 1953 include a total of \$2.3 million of exports to Albania, distributed as follows: group 20 (chemicals), 0.3; group 23 (yarns), 0.1; group 24 (textiles), 0.7; group 32 (electric machinery), 0.2; group 37 (instruments and watches), 0.1; all other commodities, 0.9.

^b Exports of western Germany to eastern Germany are not included.

^c Excluding coal, petroleum, fertilizers.

(Continued overleaf)

Table B (continued)

EXPORTS FROM WESTERN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES TO EASTERN EUROPE, BY COMMODITY GROUPS

Millions of current dollars, f.o.b.

Exporting country and commodity group	Bulgaria		Czechoslovakia		Eastern Germany		Hungary		Poland		Rumania		U.S.S.R.		Total eastern Europe	
	1952	1953	1952	1953	1952	1953	1952	1953	1952	1953	1952	1953	1952	1953	1952	1953
Greece																
5. Fruits and vegetables	—	0.1	0.2	1.0	—	1.0	—	—	—	0.1	0.1	0.1	—	—	0.3	2.3
6. Tobacco, raw	—	—	—	—	—	1.6	—	0.7	—	0.3	—	—	—	1.8	—	4.4
18. Crude minerals ^a	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.5	—	—	—	—	—	0.5
38. All other commodities	—	—	—	0.4	—	0.1	—	0.2	—	0.5	—	—	—	—	—	1.2
TOTAL	—	0.1	0.2	1.4	—	2.7	—	0.9	—	1.4	0.1	0.1	—	1.8	0.3	8.4
Iceland																
4. Fish	—	—	1.0	0.8	0.4	1.6	—	—	0.5	0.2	—	—	—	5.5	1.9	8.1
19. Animal and vegetable oils and fats	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.2	0.1	—	—	—	—	0.2	0.1
38. All other commodities	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	0.6	0.4	—	—	—	—	0.7	0.4
TOTAL	—	—	1.0	0.8	0.4	1.6	0.1	—	1.3	0.7	—	—	—	5.5	2.8	8.6
Italy																
3. Other dairy products, eggs and honey	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1
4. Fish	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1
5. Fruits and vegetables	—	—	2.5	3.5	1.4	1.5	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.4	—	—	5.3	4.6	9.7	10.2
6. Tobacco, raw	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.3	—	—	—	—	—	1.5	—	1.8
8. Timber and manufactures	—	—	—	—	—	0.2	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.3
11. Paper and manufactures	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	0.1	—
14. Other vegetable fibres	—	—	0.7	1.0	—	—	0.3	0.5	—	—	—	0.1	—	—	1.0	1.6
15. Synthetic fibres	—	0.1	—	0.4	—	—	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.8	—	1.7	—	2.8	0.4	6.3
16. Textile waste	—	—	0.1	0.1	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	—	0.1	0.3
18. Crude minerals ^a	—	—	0.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.2	0.1	—	—	0.4	0.1
20. Chemicals, colours, explosives	—	0.1	0.4	1.1	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.9	0.3	0.1	1.2	1.4	2.7	4.7
23. Yarn and thread	0.2	0.2	1.8	1.4	—	—	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.1	—	0.4	3.2	4.4	6.2	7.2
24. Textile manufactures	—	—	0.1	—	—	0.1	1.1	1.2	—	0.1	—	0.5	3.0	4.6	4.2	6.5
25. Iron and steel	—	—	1.6	0.7	—	—	—	—	—	0.6	—	—	0.1	—	1.7	1.3
26. Aluminium	—	—	0.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.6	—
27. Other non-ferrous metals	—	—	0.2	0.3	—	—	0.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.4	0.3
28. Metal manufactures	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.2	0.2	—	—	0.6	—	0.8	0.2
29. Generating machinery, except electric	0.2	—	0.1	—	—	—	0.4	0.3	2.4	2.5	0.3	0.2	1.8	0.9	5.2	3.9
30. Metal-working machinery	—	—	0.2	0.5	—	—	0.2	0.1	2.5	0.6	0.2	0.2	—	—	3.1	1.4
31. Other machinery, except electric	0.1	0.2	2.4	0.8	—	—	0.7	1.1	3.0	1.9	0.3	0.3	0.7	2.5	7.2	6.8
32. Electric machinery	—	—	0.2	0.1	—	—	0.4	0.1	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.4	2.2	1.4
34. Road vehicles and aircraft	—	—	0.1	—	—	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.7	0.2	—	—	—	—	1.1	0.5
35. Ships and boats	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	—	2.2	—	2.2	0.1
36. Footwear, clothing, travel goods	—	—	—	—	0.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.5	—	1.7	—
37. Instruments and watches	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.1	—	—	—	0.1	0.1
38. All other commodities	—	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.4	2.8	1.2	0.5	—	0.3	—	4.0	2.6
TOTAL	0.5	0.7	11.4	10.2	2.1	3.4	5.2	6.2	13.2	10.4	2.3	3.8	20.4	23.1	55.1	57.9 ^b

^a Excluding coal, petroleum and fertilizers.

^b Including 0.1 of Group 19 (animal and vegetable oils and fats) to Albania.

(Continued overleaf)

Table B (continued)
EXPORTS FROM WESTERN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES TO EASTERN EUROPE, BY COMMODITY GROUPS
Millions of current dollars, f.o.b.

Exporting country and commodity group	Bulgaria		Czechoslovakia		Eastern Germany		Hungary		Poland		Rumania		U.S.S.R.		Total eastern Europe	
	1952	1953	1952	1953	1952	1953	1952	1953	1952	1953	1952	1953	1952	1953	1952	1953
Netherlands																
1. Meat	—	—	—	0.1	0.1	1.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.0	—	1.1	2.0
2. Butter and margarine	—	—	—	2.1	1.7	1.5	—	0.2	0.7	—	—	0.6	0.7	14.5	3.1	18.9
3. Other dairy products, eggs and honey	—	—	—	0.1	—	0.2	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	—	1.2	0.1	1.5
4. Fish	—	—	0.5	0.2	1.7	2.3	—	—	0.7	0.2	—	—	0.3	1.8	3.2	4.5
5. Fruits and vegetables	—	—	0.8	0.5	1.9	2.8	—	0.6	—	—	—	0.2	—	—	2.7	4.1
7. Oil-seeds	—	—	0.1	0.2	—	—	0.3	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	—	0.4	0.3
8. Timber and manufactures	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.1	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.2	0.1
12. Wool and hair	—	—	0.1	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	—	—	0.3	—
13. Cotton	—	—	0.1	0.1	—	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.2
14. Other vegetable fibres	0.2	—	1.0	0.8	1.2	0.5	0.3	0.1	—	—	0.1	—	—	—	2.8	1.4
16. Textile waste	0.1	0.2	0.4	1.0	1.6	1.5	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.3	0.3	0.4	—	—	4.0	4.0
19. Animal and vegetable oils and fats	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	—	—	—	—	0.3	1.1	1.6
20. Chemicals, colours, explosives	0.1	—	0.4	0.5	1.1	0.9	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	—	—	—	—	1.8	1.6
21. Drugs	—	—	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	—	—	0.1	—	0.4	0.3	1.3	0.7
23. Yarn and thread	—	—	—	0.2	1.1	0.3	0.5	0.3	—	—	—	—	—	0.3	1.6	1.1
24. Textile manufactures	—	—	—	—	0.2	0.3	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	1.4	0.6	1.7	0.9
25. Iron and steel	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	0.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.4	—
27. Other non-ferrous metals	—	—	0.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.3	—
28. Metal manufactures	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	—	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	0.2
31. Other machinery, except electric	—	—	—	—	0.2	—	—	—	0.6	0.1	—	—	—	0.5	0.8	0.6
32. Electric machinery	—	—	0.2	—	0.1	—	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.1	—	—	—	—	1.0	0.2
35. Ships and boats	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.9	2.3	0.9	2.3
36. Footwear, clothing, travel goods	—	—	—	—	0.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.2	—
38. All other commodities	0.1	0.1	2.4	2.9	2.3	2.5	0.5	2.9	1.8	1.0	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.9	7.4	10.7
TOTAL	0.6	0.7	7.2	9.4	14.1	15.3	3.7	5.2	5.2	1.9	0.8	1.7	4.9	22.7	36.5	56.9
Norway																
2. Butter and margarine	—	—	—	—	0.3	0.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.5	0.3	0.8
4. Fish	—	—	0.5	0.6	4.2	3.5	—	—	0.1	0.1	—	0.3	4.1	4.4	8.9	8.9
10. Wood-pulp	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	0.4	—	—	—	—	—	0.5
11. Paper and manufactures	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	—
15. Synthetic fibres	—	—	0.2	0.1	—	—	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	1.2	—	0.5	0.6	2.3
17. Iron ore	—	—	0.3	0.3	—	—	—	—	2.3	2.3	—	—	—	—	2.6	2.6
18. Crude minerals ^a	—	—	0.5	0.5	1.7	1.2	—	—	0.3	0.3	—	—	—	—	2.5	2.0
19. Animal and vegetable oils and fats	—	—	1.6	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.1	1.3	0.3	—	—	4.8	7.9	8.3	9.5
20. Chemicals, colours, explosives	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.1
24. Textile manufactures	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.2
25. Iron and steel	—	—	0.5	0.8	0.1	—	—	—	0.1	0.1	—	—	—	—	0.7	0.9
26. Aluminium	—	—	0.2	0.2	—	—	—	—	0.4	0.2	—	—	1.3	1.8	1.9	2.2
31. Other machinery, except electric	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.3	0.4	—	—	—	—	0.3	0.4
38. All other commodities	—	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.9	0.5	0.3	0.2	—	—	0.1	—	1.8	1.6
TOTAL	—	0.1	4.0	3.5	7.3	6.3	1.3	1.0	5.2	4.5	0.1	1.5	10.3	15.1	28.2	32.0

^a Excluding coal, petroleum and fertilizers.

(Continued overleaf)

Table B (continued)

EXPORTS FROM WESTERN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES TO EASTERN EUROPE, BY COMMODITY GROUPS

Millions of current dollars, f.o.b.

Exporting country and commodity group	Bulgaria		Czecho- slovakia		Eastern Germany		Hungary		Poland		Rumania		U.S.S.R.		Total eastern Europe	
	1952	1953	1952	1953	1952	1953	1952	1953	1952	1953	1952	1953	1952	1953	1952	1953
Sweden																
1. Meat	—	—	—	—	0.6	0.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.6	0.2
2. Butter and margarine	—	—	0.5	0.3	3.8	1.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	5.0	—	4.3	7.2
3. Other dairy products, eggs and honey	—	—	0.4	—	0.6	0.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.0	0.8
4. Fish	—	—	0.4	0.1	4.2	3.3	—	—	0.1	—	—	—	0.2	—	4.7	3.6
5. Fruits and vegetables	—	—	—	—	0.3	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.3	0.1
6. Timber and manufactures	—	—	—	—	0.4	0.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.4	0.2
10. Wood-pulp	—	—	—	—	0.8	0.1	1.0	0.2	3.0	0.1	0.2	—	—	—	5.0	0.4
11. Paper and manufactures	—	—	0.6	0.1	0.6	0.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.2	0.6
12. Wool and hair	—	—	0.2	—	0.3	0.3	—	—	0.2	—	—	—	—	—	0.7	0.3
15. Synthetic fibres	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.6	—	—	—	1.4	—	0.6	1.4
16. Textile waste	—	—	—	0.1	0.1	0.2	—	—	0.4	0.2	—	—	—	—	0.5	0.5
17. Iron ore	—	—	6.6*	0.1*	—	—	0.2*	0.2*	14.2*	12.7*	—	—	—	—	21.0	13.0
18. Crude minerals ^a	—	—	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1
19. Animal and vegetable oils and fats	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.5	—	—	0.5	—
20. Chemicals, colours, explosives	—	—	1.5	0.7	0.4	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.2	—	—	—	—	2.6	1.8
23. Yarn and thread	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.3	—	—	—	—	—	0.3	—
24. Textile manufactures	—	—	—	—	0.2	0.3	—	—	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	0.2	0.4
25. Iron and steel	0.1	—	1.0	0.9	2.4	2.1	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	—	—	4.5	3.2	8.8	7.2
27. Other non-ferrous metals	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	—	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
28. Metal manufactures	—	—	0.2	—	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.2	—	—	1.5	1.4	2.8	1.9
29. Generating machinery, except electric	—	—	0.2	0.6	—	0.1	—	—	2.3	2.9	—	—	4.7	1.2	7.2	4.8
30. Metal-working machinery	—	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	0.7	0.4	—	—	0.7	—	1.5	0.4
31. Other machinery, except electric	—	—	1.4	1.8	—	—	0.6	0.4	4.3	3.3	—	—	6.8	4.5	13.1	10.0
32. Electric machinery	—	—	1.1	0.7	—	0.1	—	—	6.4	4.0	—	—	11.9	1.4	19.4	6.2
33. Railway vehicles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.5	0.4	—	—	—	—	4.5	0.4
34. Road vehicles and aircraft	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	0.1
35. Ships and boats	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.5	—	—	—	13.2	3.2	13.7	3.2
36. Footwear, clothing, travel goods	—	—	—	—	0.3	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.3	0.1
37. Instruments and watches	—	—	0.2	—	—	—	—	—	0.3	0.1	—	—	0.1	—	0.6	0.1
38. All other commodities	0.1	0.1	0.3	—	0.9	1.1	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.2	—	—	0.5	0.2	2.6	1.8
TOTAL	0.2	0.1	14.7	5.5	16.3	12.3	2.7	1.8	39.9	25.4	0.2	0.1	44.5	21.8	118.5	67.0
Switzerland																
1. Meat and preparations	—	—	—	—	0.3	—	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.3	0.1
3. Other dairy products	—	—	0.1	0.1	0.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.3	0.1
5. Fruits and vegetables	—	—	0.2	—	0.5	0.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.7	0.5
8. Timber and manufactures	—	—	—	—	0.4	0.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.4	0.4
11. Paper and manufactures	—	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	—
13. Cotton	—	—	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1
15. Synthetic fibres	—	—	0.8	0.1	—	—	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.5	0.1	—	0.8	0.6	2.2	1.7
16. Textile waste	—	—	0.1	0.1	0.1	—	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.4	—	—	—	—	0.7	0.6
20. Chemicals, colours, explosives	0.1	0.3	1.8	1.7	3.8	3.7	0.9	0.7	0.5	1.0	0.5	0.2	1.0	1.1	8.6	8.7
21. Drugs	0.2	—	1.0	0.2	0.6	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.2	—	—	—	2.4	0.9
23. Yarn and thread	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.1	—	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.8	0.5
24. Textile manufactures	—	—	0.1	0.1	—	0.2	0.2	—	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	0.3	0.4
25. Iron and steel	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.1	—	—	0.2	0.1	—	0.1	0.5	0.7
26. Aluminium	—	—	0.2	0.3	—	—	0.1	0.1	0.2	—	—	—	—	—	0.5	0.4
27. Other non-ferrous metals	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	0.2	—	—	—	—	—	0.3
28. Metal manufactures	—	—	0.4	—	0.1	—	0.2	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	0.8	0.8	0.8
29. Generating machinery, except electric	—	0.1	0.3	0.2	—	—	0.1	0.1	0.9	0.8	1.7	2.6	—	—	3.0	3.8
30. Metal-working machinery	—	—	1.8	0.8	—	—	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	2.8	1.7
31. Other machinery, except electric	0.1	0.1	2.2	1.9	0.1	—	0.5	0.9	2.8	1.4	0.7	0.3	—	—	6.4	4.6
32. Electric machinery	—	0.1	1.8	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.3	0.5	0.9	1.4	0.7	0.1	—	4.6	2.9
34. Road vehicles and aircraft	—	—	0.2	0.1	—	—	0.3	0.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.5	0.3
37. Instruments and watches	—	—	0.9	0.7	1.2	0.9	1.1	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.1	4.9	4.1
38. All other commodities	—	—	0.3	0.2	0.5	—	0.4	0.3	—	—	0.3	0.2	0.1	—	1.6	0.7
TOTAL	0.5	0.7	12.7	7.5	8.0	6.8	6.2	5.0	6.6	6.6	6.0	4.8	2.4	2.9	42.4	34.3

^a Excluding coal, petroleum and fertilizers.

(Continued overleaf)

Table B (continued)

EXPORTS FROM WESTERN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES TO EASTERN EUROPE, BY COMMODITY GROUPS

Millions of current dollars, f.o.b.

Exporting country and commodity group	Bulgaria		Czecho- slovakia		Eastern Germany		Hungary		Poland		Rumania		U.S.S.R.		Total eastern Europe	
	1952	1953	1952	1953	1952	1953	1952	1953	1952	1953	1952	1953	1952	1953	1952	1953
Turkey																
1. Meat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.8	—	1.8
5. Fruits and vegetables	0.3	2.3	0.1	1.9	—	0.1	—	0.1	0.2	—	0.1	0.3	—	—	0.7	4.7
6. Tobacco, raw	—	—	0.3	2.3	1.0	1.0	1.1	0.6	0.1	—	—	—	1.8	—	4.3	3.9
7. Oil-seeds	—	0.4	—	0.9	—	—	0.2	0.3	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	0.2	1.7
8. Timber and manufactures	—	—	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	0.2
12. Wool and hair	—	0.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	0.6	0.1	1.0
13. Cotton	—	—	5.0	4.3	—	—	5.1	6.2	0.5	2.0	0.5	—	—	—	11.1	12.5
16. Textile waste	—	0.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.2
19. Animal and vegetable oils and fats	0.1	0.4	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.5
20. Chemicals, colours, explosives	1.1	1.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.2	0.2	—	—	—	—	1.3	1.4
27. Other non-ferrous metals	—	—	0.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.4	—
38. All other commodities	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.1	0.3	0.8	0.3	—	—	0.1	—	0.6	—	2.1	1.4
TOTAL	1.7	5.1	6.1	10.2	1.1	1.4	7.2	7.5	1.1	2.4	0.7	0.3	2.4	2.4	20.3	29.3
United Kingdom																
4. Fish	—	—	0.1	—	0.2	0.1	—	—	0.2	0.1	—	—	2.4	2.4	2.9	2.6
5. Fruits and vegetables	—	—	0.1	0.7	—	0.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.9
11. Paper and manufactures	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	—
12. Wool and hair	—	—	0.9	1.2	—	—	0.2	0.4	2.1	1.5	0.2	0.3	—	0.8	3.4	4.2
13. Cotton	—	—	0.2	—	—	—	—	—	0.3	—	—	—	—	—	0.5	—
15. Synthetic fibres	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.2	—	0.1	—	—	0.1	0.3	0.1
16. Textile waste	0.2	—	0.2	0.5	—	—	0.1	0.1	1.0	0.7	0.7	0.6	—	—	2.2	1.9
19. Animal and vegetable oils and fats	—	—	—	—	—	0.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.4
20. Chemicals, colours, explosives	—	0.1	0.8	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.7	0.8	0.4	0.1	—	2.4	2.3
21. Drugs	—	—	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.1	—	—	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	—	0.1	0.6	0.9
23. Yarn and thread	0.1	—	0.9	0.1	—	—	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.1	0.5	0.2	—	—	2.5	0.6
24. Textile manufactures	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.2	0.1
25. Iron and steel	—	0.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.2	—	0.1	0.7	0.3	0.7	0.8
27. Other non-ferrous metals	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	—	—	0.7	0.2	0.9	0.6
28. Metal manufactures	—	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.1	—	—	—	—	0.2	0.1
29. Generating machinery, except electric	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.3	0.4	—	0.2	—	0.1	0.3	0.7
30. Metal-working machinery	—	—	0.2	0.1	—	—	0.2	0.1	0.6	0.6	—	—	3.4	0.6	4.4	1.4
31. Other machinery, except electric	—	0.1	1.1	0.7	—	—	0.2	0.2	2.4	1.9	0.2	0.1	0.8	0.5	4.7	3.5
32. Electric machinery	—	—	0.4	0.2	—	—	0.2	0.5	2.6	2.9	1.3	3.0	2.5	3.6	7.0	10.2
33. Railway vehicles	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	0.5	1.4	—	—	—	—	0.6	1.4
34. Road vehicles and aircraft	—	—	—	0.2	—	—	—	0.1	0.1	0.5	—	0.1	—	0.2	0.1	1.1
36. Footwear, clothing, travel goods	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1
37. Instruments and watches	—	—	0.1	0.1	—	—	—	—	0.2	0.1	—	—	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.3
38. All other commodities	—	0.1	0.6	0.5	—	0.4	0.1	0.9	4.1	6.8	0.2	0.3	—	0.2	5.0	9.2
TOTAL	0.3	0.5	5.8	5.3	0.6	1.6	2.0	2.8	15.9	18.4	4.2	5.5	10.7	9.3	39.5	43.4

(Continued overleaf)

Table B (concluded)

EXPORTS FROM WESTERN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES TO EASTERN EUROPE, BY COMMODITY GROUPS

Millions of current dollars, f.o.b.

	Bulgaria		Czechoslovakia		Eastern Germany ^d		Hungary		Poland		Rumania		U.S.S.R.		Total eastern Europe	
	1952	1953	1952	1953	1952	1953	1952	1953	1952	1953	1952	1953	1952	1953	1952	1953
Total of fifteen countries listed^a																
1. Meat	—	—	0.1	0.4	3.9	6.3	0.2	0.2	—	—	—	—	4.1	7.9	8.3	14.8
2. Butter and margarine	—	—	0.9	3.0	9.0	6.7	0.1	1.4	0.7	—	—	0.7	6.6	29.2	17.3	41.0
3. Other dairy products, eggs and honey	—	—	0.5	1.1	2.4	6.6	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	—	1.2	3.0	8.9
4. Fish	—	—	2.9	2.3	12.3	11.9	—	0.1	1.7	0.6	—	0.6	6.8	14.4	23.7	29.9
5. Fruits and vegetables	0.3	2.4	4.6	8.1	6.6	9.4	0.8	1.7	0.3	0.7	0.4	0.8	5.3	4.6	18.3	27.7
6. Tobacco, raw	—	—	0.3	2.3	1.0	2.6	1.1	1.6	0.1	0.3	—	—	1.8	3.3	4.3	10.1
7. Oil-seeds	0.1	0.4	0.3	1.6	—	—	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.3	—	0.3	—	—	1.1	3.0
8. Timber and manufactures	—	—	0.1	0.1	2.2	3.4	2.6	2.9	3.2	0.3	—	—	34.7	22.2	42.8	28.9
9. Prefabricated buildings	—	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	32.4	28.1	32.5	28.1
10. Wood-pulp	0.2	0.2	0.3	—	1.5	1.0	1.8	0.4	10.2	7.5	0.2	—	1.4	3.3	15.6	12.4
11. Paper and manufactures	0.2	0.5	1.1	0.5	1.0	1.9	1.4	1.0	0.4	0.7	0.1	0.8	8.9	12.5	13.1	17.9
12. Wool and hair	—	0.4	2.2	2.2	1.5	1.0	1.6	3.9	2.9	2.0	0.3	0.4	—	1.4	8.5	11.3
13. Cotton	—	—	5.3	4.5	—	—	5.1	6.3	0.8	2.0	0.5	—	—	—	11.7	12.8
14. Other vegetable fibres	0.2	—	3.6	3.1	1.3	0.9	1.4	2.0	1.2	1.1	0.1	0.2	—	—	7.8	7.3
15. Synthetic fibres	0.9	0.5	1.9	1.3	—	0.2	1.6	2.3	4.3	2.6	1.4	3.2	4.8	10.7	14.9	20.8
16. Textile waste	0.3	0.5	1.0	1.9	1.9	2.2	1.5	0.8	3.7	3.2	1.0	1.1	—	—	9.4	9.7
17. Iron ore	—	—	6.9	0.4	—	—	0.2	0.2	16.7	15.1	—	—	—	—	23.8	15.7
18. Crude minerals ^b	—	—	1.3	1.2	2.2	1.6	0.5	0.3	1.0	1.7	0.3	0.3	—	—	5.3	5.1
19. Animal and vegetable oils and fats	0.2	0.8	2.3	1.9	1.9	1.6	1.0	1.1	2.0	0.5	—	—	5.3	8.2	12.7	14.2 ^c
20. Chemicals, colours, explosives	2.5	3.5	9.0	7.8	6.5	7.7	5.2	5.2	5.8	8.9	3.4	1.5	5.6	5.3	38.0	40.2 ^c
21. Drugs	0.3	0.2	2.8	1.1	1.2	0.9	0.4	0.3	1.8	0.9	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.4	8.0	4.4
22. Fertilizers	0.2	0.3	—	—	3.3	3.4	—	—	7.3	0.7	1.0	—	—	—	11.8	4.4
23. Yarn and thread	0.4	0.5	4.7	2.2	1.1	0.6	2.9	2.1	1.6	0.2	1.2	1.0	6.5	7.8	18.4	14.5 ^c
24. Textile manufactures	—	—	0.2	0.1	0.9	1.2	1.9	1.3	0.5	0.8	0.4	0.7	6.2	8.5	10.1	13.3 ^c
25. Iron and steel	1.5	6.3	11.8	6.3	4.9	8.2	10.1	7.5	14.2	26.9	15.7	22.0	13.0	17.4	71.2	94.6
26. Aluminium	—	—	1.8	0.7	—	—	0.1	0.1	1.3	1.0	—	—	1.3	1.8	4.5	3.6
27. Other non-ferrous metals	—	0.1	1.6	1.5	0.2	—	0.3	0.6	2.0	2.2	—	—	1.0	1.5	5.1	5.9
28. Metal manufactures	0.6	1.4	5.8	1.4	1.0	0.9	2.4	2.2	2.4	2.4	1.8	2.6	4.6	7.8	18.6	18.7
29. Generating machinery, except electric	0.4	0.8	1.2	0.9	—	0.2	1.1	1.2	11.3	10.8	2.4	3.6	9.3	9.6	25.7	27.1
30. Metal-working machinery	—	—	3.9	2.1	—	—	1.6	0.7	4.9	2.4	1.0	0.8	6.2	3.5	17.6	9.5
31. Other machinery, except electric	0.6	1.2	13.2	10.2	0.8	1.6	4.5	5.2	26.4	20.9	3.8	3.9	14.0	19.3	63.3	62.3
32. Electric machinery	0.7	1.4	7.8	2.9	0.2	0.4	4.9	2.8	15.2	13.1	5.0	6.2	17.2	16.5	51.0	43.5 ^c
33. Railway vehicles	0.1	0.6	0.6	0.1	—	—	0.2	—	5.0	1.8	0.2	0.4	—	—	6.1	2.9
34. Road vehicles and aircraft	0.7	0.3	0.7	0.5	—	0.1	1.8	0.8	3.3	1.6	0.2	0.6	0.1	0.3	6.8	4.2
35. Ships and boats	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.5	0.4	—	—	45.1	57.4	46.6	57.8
36. Footwear, clothing, travel goods	—	—	—	0.1	1.5	0.9	—	0.1	—	0.2	—	—	1.6	—	3.1	1.3
37. Instruments and watches	0.2	0.2	2.2	1.4	1.2	1.0	2.1	1.5	4.2	2.6	1.3	0.8	0.4	0.2	11.6	7.8 ^c
38. All other commodities	1.0	1.2	6.5	7.6	6.3	8.3	5.7	9.6	13.8	17.2	2.1	2.7	4.5	2.4	39.9	49.9 ^c
TOTAL	11.6	23.7	109.5	82.8	77.8^d	92.7^d	66.6	67.8	171.9	153.6	44.9	55.8	249.2	306.7	731.5	785.5^c

Sources : *Commodity Trade Statistics*, Statistical Papers, Series D, January-December 1952 and 1953, United Nations, New York; *Foreign Trade Statistical Bulletin*, Series IV, OEEC, Paris; and national trade statistics of Finland and Switzerland.

^a Excluding exports to the U.S.S.R. for war reparations from Finland in 1952.

^b Excluding coal, petroleum and fertilizers.

^c Figures for 1953 include a total of \$2.4 million of exports to Albania, distributed as follows : group 19 (animal and vegetable oils and fats), 0.1; group 20 (chemicals), 0.3; group 23 (yarns), 0.1; group 24 (textiles), 0.7; group 32 (electric machinery), 0.2; group 37 (instruments and watches), 0.1; all other commodities, 0.9.

^d Exports of western Germany to eastern Germany not included.

Table C. — IMPORTS OF WESTERN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES

Millions of current

Country of origin and commodity group	AUSTRIA		BELGIUM- LUXEMBOURG		DENMARK		FINLAND		FRANCE		WESTERN GERMANY		GREECE		ICELAND	
	1952	1953	1952	1953	1952	1953	1952	1953	1952	1953	1952	1953	1952	1953	1952	1953
Bulgaria																
2. Meat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Eggs	1.0	0.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.4	0.9	—	—	—	—
6. Wheat	—	3.6	—	1.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.7	—	—	—	—	—
7. Barley	—	—	—	0.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. Maize	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9. Other cereals	0.7	0.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10. Cereal preparations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11. Fruits and vegetables	0.9	0.5	0.1	0.2	—	—	0.1	0.1	—	0.1	1.3	2.1	—	—	—	—
12. Sugar	0.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13. Feeding-stuffs	0.1	0.3	—	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14. Other food	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	—	—	—
15. Oil-seeds, oils and fats	0.5	0.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.7	1.5	—	—	—	—
17. Vegetable fibres	—	—	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
22. Wood and wood products	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
24. Other chemicals	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.5	0.6	—	—	—	—	—	—
25. Textiles (yarns, manufactures)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
26. Cement and bricks	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
27. Glass, glassware, pottery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
29. Machinery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
31. Instruments and watches	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
32. All other commodities	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.2	—	—	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.4	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	4.2	6.3	0.6	2.7	0.1	—	0.2	0.3	0.6	1.1	3.4	5.0	—	—	—	—
Czechoslovakia																
1. Livestock	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Meat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.1	—	—	—	—
3. Butter and margarine	0.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Eggs	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.8	0.1	—	—	—	—
7. Barley	—	—	0.4	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9. Other cereals	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.1	—	—	—	—	—
10. Cereal preparations	1.2	—	1.3	0.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.7	1.2	—	—	—	—
11. Fruits and vegetables	1.9	0.2	1.2	1.2	—	—	—	0.1	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.9	—	—	—	0.1
12. Sugar	2.8	1.1	—	—	—	—	3.2	0.9	—	—	4.5	1.6	—	—	—	—
13. Feeding-stuffs	—	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14. Other food	0.2	0.1	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.1	—	—	—	—
15. Oil-seeds, oils and fats	—	—	—	0.2	1.2	—	—	—	—	—	0.2	0.3	—	—	—	—
16. Wool and hair	—	—	0.1	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18. Crude minerals ^a	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.4	1.2	—	—	—	—
19. Coal and coke	8.9	5.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.2	—	4.0	5.0	—	—	—	—
20. Petroleum and products	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	—	—	—	—	0.2	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
21. Fur skins	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.4	—	—	0.1	0.4	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
22. Wood and wood products	0.1	0.1	1.1	0.6	0.1	—	0.1	0.1	1.0	0.7	1.6	2.0	—	0.1	0.2	0.1
23. Fertilizers	0.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
24. Other chemicals	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.5	1.0	0.4	0.2	0.4	1.3	—	—	—	—
25. Textiles (yarns, manufactures)	0.2	—	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	1.6	3.9	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.3	—	—	0.3	0.4
26. Cement and bricks	—	—	0.1	0.1	—	0.1	—	—	0.1	—	0.1	0.1	—	—	0.1	0.1
27. Glass, glassware, pottery	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3
28. Iron and steel	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.6	0.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
29. Machinery	1.0	0.3	0.4	0.3	1.1	0.3	1.0	4.4	0.5	0.5	—	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
30. Transport equipment	1.1	0.8	0.6	0.9	0.5	0.4	2.7	3.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.4	—	0.1	0.1	—
31. Instruments and watches	0.1	—	0.1	0.1	—	—	0.2	0.4	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
32. All other commodities	0.5	0.4	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.4	1.3	1.8	1.8	6.4 ^b	0.9	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.4
TOTAL	20.3	10.1	8.0	6.2	4.1	1.9	11.5	17.2	6.2	9.4	18.2	15.6	0.4	0.7	1.4	1.5
Eastern Germany ^c																
10. Cereal preparations	0.3	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11. Fruits and vegetables	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12. Sugar	—	0.8	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	1.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14. Other food	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15. Oil-seeds, oils and fats	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18. Crude minerals ^a	—	—	0.2	—	0.1	0.1	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
19. Coal and coke	2.6	3.1	—	—	0.5	1.5	0.6	0.5	0.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20. Petroleum and products	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
21. Fur skins	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
22. Wood and wood products	—	—	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	—	—	0.9	0.7	—	—	—	—	—	0.1
23. Fertilizers	0.5	1.0	1.8	2.3	5.8	3.9	2.8	4.0	2.5	—	—	—	0.2	—	—	0.1
24. Other chemicals	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.2	1.0	1.3	0.1	0.1	—	—	0.1	—	—	—
25. Textiles (yarns, manufactures)	—	—	—	0.3	0.6	1.0	0.3	1.0	—	—	—	—	0.3	—	—	0.3
26. Cement and bricks	—	—	—	—	—	0.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1
27. Glass, glassware, pottery	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	2.4	1.7	0.1	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.2
28. Iron and steel	—	0.4	—	0.9	—	—	0.1	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
29. Machinery	2.6	1.3	0.3	0.6	1.2	0.9	1.2	1.0	0.4	1.2	—	—	0.1	—	—	0.1
30. Transport equipment	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	1.0	1.0	1.5	3.1	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	—	—
31. Instruments and watches	0.3	—	—	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.9	—	0.2	—	—	—	—	—	—
32. All other commodities	1.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	1.3	1.3	0.3	0.9	0.2	0.1	—	—	0.2	—	—	0.5
TOTAL	8.2	8.0	3.4	5.9	14.0	12.6	8.5	13.1	6.0	2.3	—	—	1.0	—	—	1.4

FROM EASTERN EUROPE, BY COMMODITY GROUPS

dollars, c.i.f.

ITALY		NETHERLANDS		NORWAY		SWEDEN		SWITZERLAND		TURKEY		UNITED KINGDOM		TOTAL OF 15 COUNTRIES		Country of origin and commodity group
1952	1953	1952	1953	1952	1953	1952	1953	1952	1953	1952	1953	1952	1953	1952	1953	
																Bulgaria
—	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	2. Meat
0.5	0.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.6	0.3	—	—	—	—	2.5	2.2	4. Eggs
—	—	—	—	—	—	2.3	—	—	0.3	—	—	—	1.4	3.0	6.6	6. Wheat
0.2	—	0.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.5	0.5	7. Barley
—	0.4	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.4	1.0	1.8	8. Maize
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.7	0.2	9. Other cereals
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	10. Cereal preparations
—	—	—	—	0.1	—	0.1	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.5	3.2	11. Fruits and vegetables
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.2	—	12. Sugar
—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	0.2	—	0.3	0.5	13. Feeding-stuffs
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.1	14. Other food
—	—	0.2	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.4	1.8	15. Oil-seeds, oils and fats
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.2	17. Vegetable fibres
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.5	0.8	—	—	0.5	0.8	22. Wood and wood products
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	0.1	—	—	0.5	0.8	24. Other chemicals
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.4	—	—	—	1.4	25. Textiles (yarns, manufactures)
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.4	1.1	—	—	0.4	1.1	26. Cement and bricks
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.4	—	—	0.1	0.4	27. Glass, glassware, pottery
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.2	—	—	—	0.2	29. Machinery
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	31. Instruments and watches
0.1	0.2	—	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	—	0.1	1.7	2.8	32. All other commodities
0.8	1.4	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.2	2.7	0.2	0.9	1.0	1.3	4.4	—	2.1	15.4	24.9	TOTAL
																Czechoslovakia
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	1. Livestock
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	—	—	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.5	2. Meat
0.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.7	—	3. Butter and margarine
0.3	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.2	—	—	—	—	—	1.4	0.2	4. Eggs
0.3	0.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.2	0.2	—	—	—	—	0.9	0.6	7. Barley
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.1	—	9. Other cereals
1.3	1.1	0.6	0.7	—	—	—	—	4.7	3.5	—	—	0.4	0.2	11.2	7.2	10. Cereal preparations
0.5	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.5	—	—	0.9	0.7	6.8	4.9	11. Fruits and vegetables
—	—	0.6	—	2.3	3.1	5.9	3.3	1.5	1.0	—	—	0.3	—	21.1	11.0	12. Sugar
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	13. Feeding-stuffs
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.8	4.1	3.2	4.3	14. Other food
—	—	0.5	0.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	1.9	1.0	15. Oil-seeds, oils and fats
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.7	0.1	0.8	16. Wool and hair
0.2	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.1	—	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.3	—	—	—	—	3.8	2.9	18. Crude minerals ^a
1.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.7	0.1	—	—	—	—	15.1	11.0	19. Coal and coke
0.3	0.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.8	0.6	20. Petroleum and products
—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	1.0	0.9	1.8	1.9	21. Fur skins
3.9	2.4	3.9	2.6	—	—	—	—	1.0	1.1	0.5	1.5	5.7	7.4	19.2	18.7	22. Wood and wood products
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.2	—	23. Fertilizers
0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	—	—	1.1	0.6	1.0	1.3	—	0.3	0.2	0.1	5.0	5.9	24. Other chemicals
0.1	—	0.2	0.3	0.8	0.8	1.1	1.5	0.8	0.7	3.2	4.6	1.6	1.8	10.8	14.8	25. Textiles (yarns, manufactures)
—	—	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.3	—	—	1.7	1.7	26. Cement and bricks
1.5	1.7	0.9	0.9	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.3	1.1	0.6	1.3	2.2	1.5	1.3	9.1	9.1	27. Glass, glassware, pottery
0.7	0.4	—	—	—	0.1	1.5	0.8	0.2	0.2	—	—	—	—	3.0	2.1	28. Iron and steel
0.3	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.2	1.6	1.1	0.6	0.3	0.3	1.1	0.3	0.1	8.1	9.9	29. Machinery
—	—	0.8	0.9	0.5	1.0	1.9	0.9	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.5	—	—	9.2	9.6	30. Transport equipment
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	—	0.2	0.4	0.3	—	—	—	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.1	1.5	31. Instruments and watches
0.7	0.8	1.0	1.0	1.2	0.7	0.9	0.5	0.7	0.5	3.6	3.1	3.2	3.5	17.7	21.1	32. All other commodities
12.1	8.5	10.2	8.1	5.5	6.4	15.5	9.7	14.5	11.0	9.4	13.7	18.2	21.4	155.5	141.4	TOTAL
																Eastern Germany ^c
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.3	0.1	10. Cereal preparations
—	0.1	0.5	0.1	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.1	—	—	—	—	0.6	0.3	11. Fruits and vegetables
—	—	3.5	0.7	2.0	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.2	—	7.1	1.6	12. Sugar
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	14. Other food
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.3	—	0.3	15. Oil-seeds, oils and fats
—	—	—	—	0.2	0.1	0.7	0.3	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	1.3	0.6	18. Crude minerals ^a
0.3	—	—	—	0.8	0.4	6.9	1.9	0.2	0.2	—	—	—	—	12.5	7.6	19. Coal and coke
—	0.2	—	0.1	—	—	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.3	—	—	—	—	0.6	1.1	20. Petroleum and products
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	21. Fur skins
—	—	0.3	0.8	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.1	—	—	1.5	0.1	3.3	2.2	22. Wood and wood products
0.8	0.6	2.3	2.9	2.6	1.6	2.1	1.6	0.5	0.3	—	—	3.2	1.9	24.9	20.4	23. Fertilizers
0.4	0.8	0.8	1.0	0.1	—	1.0	1.3	0.5	1.6	—	—	0.3	0.4	5.1	7.5	24. Other chemicals
—	—	0.3	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.8	1.0	0.1	0.1	—	0.1	—	—	2.6	5.4	25. Textiles (yarns, manufactures)
0.1	—	—	0.1	0.2	0.6	—	—	—	0.1	—	0.1	—	—	0.3	1.5	26. Cement and bricks
0.2	0.2	0.9	0.9	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.6	1.0	0.9	—	—	—	—	6.1	5.9	27. Glass, glassware, pottery
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	1.4	28. Iron and steel
0.2	0.5	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.0	1.0	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.3	1.1	0.3	0.1	10.9	10.6	29. Machinery
—	—	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.9	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	—	—	4.0	6.8	30. Transport equipment
—	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.3	0.4	—	—	—	—	3.2	4.2	31. Instruments and watches
—	0.1	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	6.1	6.4	32. All other commodities
2.0	2.7	11.2	10.1	9.8	7.1	15.4	10.0	4.3	5.3	0.6	1.5	5.8	3.3	89.2	84.3	TOTAL

(Continued overleaf)

Table C (continued). — IMPORTS OF WESTERN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES

Millions of current

Country of origin and commodity group	AUSTRIA		BELGIUM- LUXEMBOURG		DENMARK		FINLAND		FRANCE		WESTERN GERMANY		GREECE		ICELAND	
	1952	1953	1952	1953	1952	1953	1952	1953	1952	1953	1952	1953	1952	1953	1952	1953
Hungary																
1. Livestock	0.1	0.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.2	0.2	0.2	2.0	—	—	—	—
2. Meat	0.2	0.2	0.1	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.6	0.4	0.7	0.7	—	—	—	—
3. Butter and margarine	1.0	0.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.9	0.2	0.6	—	—	—	—	—
4. Eggs	0.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.3	—	—	—	—	—
5. Fish	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Wheat	—	0.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.3	2.3	—	—	—	—
7. Maize	0.4	0.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	—
8. Other cereals	3.4	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.0	—	—	—	—	—
9. Cereal preparations	0.2	—	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.2	—	—	—	—	—
10. Fruits and vegetables	0.6	0.3	0.1	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	—	0.6	0.8	—	—	—	—
11. Sugar	1.5	0.9	0.1	—	—	—	0.2	—	—	—	4.2	—	—	—	—	—
12. Feeding-stuffs	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13. Other food	0.5	0.6	0.1	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.2	—	—	—	—
14. Oil-seeds, oils and fats	1.4	0.9	1.1	0.2	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	0.7	1.5	—	—	—	—
15. Crude minerals <i>a</i>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16. Petroleum and products	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17. Fur skins	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	—	—	0.1	0.3	—	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	—
18. Wood and wood products	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
19. Fertilizers	—	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20. Other chemicals	0.3	0.1	0.1	—	—	—	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	—	—	—
21. Textiles (yarns, manufactures)	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.7	0.2	1.0	0.6	1.6	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	—	0.3	—	—
22. Cement and bricks	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
23. Glass, glassware, pottery	—	—	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
24. Iron and steel	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25. Machinery	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	—	—	—	—
26. Transport equipment	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.2	—	0.2	—	—	—	—	—	—
27. Instruments and watches	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
28. All other commodities	1.0	0.3	0.5	1.0	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.9 ^d	2.0	2.7	—	—	—	0.1
TOTAL	11.3	5.0	3.2	2.6	1.0	1.5	1.5	3.7	3.1	2.4	14.5	10.8	0.2	0.3	—	0.1
Poland																
1. Livestock	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.7	—	—	—	—
2. Meat	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.2	1.0	—	—	—	—
3. Butter and margarine	0.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.5	2.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Eggs	0.9	0.4	0.2	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.6	3.6	—	—	—	—
5. Fish	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Wheat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.1	—	—	—	—	—
7. Barley	1.4	0.3	1.5	2.0	—	—	—	—	—	0.6	1.4	1.1	—	—	—	—
8. Other cereals	—	—	0.4	1.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9. Cereal preparations	0.9	0.2	0.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.7	0.1	—	—	0.1	0.1
10. Fruits and vegetables	0.1	—	0.2	0.3	—	—	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	—	—	0.1	—
11. Sugar	0.9	0.3	—	—	—	—	1.8	1.8	1.4	—	2.4	2.8	—	0.7	0.4	0.2
12. Feeding-stuffs	—	—	0.1	0.1	—	—	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13. Other food	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14. Vegetable fibres	—	—	0.1	0.1	—	—	—	—	0.3	0.1	0.1	—	—	—	—	—
15. Crude minerals <i>a</i>	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.4	0.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16. Coal and coke	20.4	20.0	0.1	—	7.8	12.7	35.3	30.8	17.3	8.5	0.2	0.8	—	0.5	1.3	0.9
17. Petroleum and products	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18. Wood and wood products	—	—	1.9	0.8	0.1	0.1	—	—	0.5	0.2	5.0	2.2	—	—	0.2	0.2
19. Fertilizers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20. Other chemicals	0.1	—	0.2	0.2	—	—	0.2	0.4	—	—	0.6	0.8	—	—	—	—
21. Textiles (yarns, manufactures)	—	—	—	0.1	—	0.2	2.1	2.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.2
22. Cement and bricks	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
23. Glass, glassware, pottery	—	—	0.2	0.1	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.1
24. Iron and steel	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25. Machinery	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
26. Transport equipment	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
27. Instruments and watches	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
28. All other commodities	0.1	—	0.2	0.1	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	25.3	21.4	5.4	5.3	8.5	13.5	40.7	36.6	24.6	12.2	13.9	17.7	—	1.2	2.3	1.7
Rumania																
1. Livestock	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Meat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Eggs	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	—	—	—
4. Wheat	0.4	3.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.4	—	—	—	—
5. Maize	0.5	1.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.9	1.7	—	—	—	—	—
6. Other cereals	2.2	1.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.6	—	—	—	—	—
7. Cereal preparations	0.2	0.1	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. Fruits and vegetables	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	—	0.6	—	—	—	—	—	0.4	—	—	—	—
9. Feeding-stuffs	0.1	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10. Other food	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11. Oil-seeds, oils and fats	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	—	—	—
12. Petroleum and products	—	0.1	—	0.4	0.2	—	9.1	20.1	—	0.7	—	—	—	0.2	—	—
13. Wood and wood products	0.1	—	0.1	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	—
14. Other chemicals	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15. Textiles (yarns, manufactures)	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16. Cement and bricks	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17. Glass, glassware, pottery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18. All other commodities	0.2	0.6	—	0.1	0.1	—	—	0.1	—	0.1	0.7	0.7	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	4.0	8.3	0.4	0.7	0.3	0.6	9.2	20.2	—	1.7	3.0	1.7	—	0.3	—	—

FROM EASTERN EUROPE, BY COMMODITY GROUPS

dollars, c.i.f.

ITALY		NETHERLANDS		NORWAY		SWEDEN		SWITZERLAND		TURKEY		UNITED KINGDOM		TOTAL OF 15 COUNTRIES		Country of origin and commodity group
1952	1953	1952	1953	1952	1953	1952	1953	1952	1953	1952	1953	1952	1953	1952	1953	
Hungary																
1.6	0.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.3	—	—	—	—	—	2.4	3.2	1. Livestock
1.6	0.6	0.2	0.1	—	—	—	—	0.3	0.1	—	—	—	—	3.7	2.2	2. Meat
1.4	0.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.9	0.9	3. Butter and margarine
1.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.5	—	—	—	—	—	2.2	—	4. Eggs
1.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.8	0.8	—	—	—	—	5.1	3.3	6. Wheat
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.8	—	—	—	—	—	1.3	0.6	8. Maize
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.4	0.1	9. Other cereals
0.4	0.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.2	—	—	—	—	0.8	0.6	10. Cereal preparations
0.1	0.1	0.1	—	—	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	—	—	—	—	1.8	1.7	11. Fruits and vegetables
0.1	—	—	—	0.2	—	—	—	0.3	0.5	—	—	—	—	6.6	1.4	12. Sugar
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	13. Feeding-stuffs
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.7	0.9	14. Other food
0.1	—	1.3	0.3	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.1	—	—	—	—	4.8	3.0	15. Oil-seeds, oils and fats
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	18. Crude minerals ^a
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	—	0.1	—	—	0.1	0.1	20. Petroleum and products
—	—	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.1	—	—	—	—	0.5	0.7	21. Fur skins
0.1	0.1	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.1	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	0.3	0.2	22. Wood and wood products
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	23. Fertilizers
0.1	0.1	—	—	—	—	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.6	—	—	2.0	2.0	24. Other chemicals
—	—	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.7	0.7	1.2	0.2	0.2	4.3	3.0	—	—	7.5	9.6	25. Textiles (yarns, manufactures)
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.2	0.1	—	—	0.2	0.1	26. Cement and bricks
0.2	0.1	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	0.1	—	0.5	0.4	—	—	0.9	0.6	27. Glass, glassware, pottery
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.1	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.1	28. Iron and steel
0.1	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.9	—	—	2.2	3.2	29. Machinery
—	—	0.2	0.1	—	0.1	0.1	—	—	—	—	0.4	—	—	0.4	1.0	30. Transport equipment
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	—	0.1	—	—	0.1	0.3	31. Instruments and watches
0.6	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.4	—	0.1	0.5	0.7	0.6	1.9	1.9	—	0.1	9.1	9.6	32. All other commodities
8.6	3.5	2.5	1.5	0.9	1.0	1.8	2.2	5.2	3.3	7.5	7.5	—	0.1	61.3	45.5	TOTAL
Poland																
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.7	1. Livestock
0.5	0.7	0.2	—	—	—	—	—	0.2	0.1	—	—	34.6	45.1	36.0	47.2	2. Meat
2.4	0.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7.2	4.5	3. Butter and margarine
2.2	2.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.9	1.6	—	—	1.3	4.2	8.1	12.8	4. Eggs
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	5. Fish
0.6	—	—	—	—	—	1.7	—	—	—	—	—	2.2	—	5.6	—	6. Wheat
0.8	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5.1	4.1	7. Barley
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.2	1.2	—	—	—	—	0.6	2.5	9. Other cereals
—	—	—	—	0.2	—	—	—	0.6	1.0	—	—	—	—	2.7	1.4	10. Cereal preparations
0.5	0.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.7	0.7	—	—	1.1	1.1	3.7	3.1	11. Fruits and vegetables
—	—	—	—	0.8	1.1	0.4	—	0.3	0.1	—	—	—	—	8.4	7.0	12. Sugar
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	13. Feeding-stuffs
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	—	0.1	—	0.1	0.1	14. Other food
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.5	0.2	17. Vegetable fibres
—	—	—	—	—	—	0.2	0.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.6	1.0	18. Crude minerals ^a
15.1	10.3	1.8	0.5	2.8	4.4	46.8	23.8	1.1	0.8	—	—	—	—	150.0	114.0	19. Coal and coke
0.3	0.3	—	—	—	—	0.2	0.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.5	0.6	20. Petroleum and products
0.2	0.8	1.2	0.6	0.2	—	0.2	0.3	0.8	0.6	—	0.4	2.9	8.1	13.2	14.3	22. Wood and wood products
—	—	0.2	—	0.1	—	1.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.4	—	23. Fertilizers
0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	—	—	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.6	—	0.2	1.7	1.7	3.8	4.2	24. Other chemicals
—	—	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	—	0.4	0.1	0.1	2.9	4.2	25. Textiles (yarns, manufactures)
—	—	—	—	—	1.0	—	—	—	—	—	0.3	—	—	—	1.3	26. Cement and bricks
—	0.1	0.3	0.2	—	—	0.1	0.1	—	—	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.1	1.0	1.2	27. Glass, glassware, pottery
—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.1	—	—	—	0.1	—	—	0.2	0.2	28. Iron and steel
—	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	—	0.1	0.3	29. Machinery
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	31. Instruments and watches
0.4	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.8	0.4	1.1	1.8	5.1	5.4	32. All other commodities
23.3	17.0	4.4	2.2	4.3	7.1	51.5	25.2	6.6	7.3	1.0	2.3	45.4	64.2	257.2	234.9	TOTAL
Rumania																
0.1	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.1	2. Meat
0.1	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	0.3	0.2	4. Eggs
1.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.6	2.0	—	—	—	—	2.4	6.2	6. Wheat
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	—	—	2.0	3.0	4.3	5.6	8. Maize
—	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	2.9	1.8	9. Other cereals
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.2	—	—	—	0.1	0.3	0.2	11. Fruits and vegetables
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.4	1.5	13. Feeding-stuffs
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	0.2	0.1	14. Other food
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	15. Oil-seeds, oils and fats
1.6	2.7	—	0.1	0.2	1.5	0.7	2.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	11.8	28.3	20. Petroleum and products
0.2	1.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.3	0.3	0.8	—	0.6	0.8	2.1	2.3	22. Wood and wood products
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	24. Other chemicals
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	25. Textiles (yarns, manufactures)
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	0.1	26. Cement and bricks
—	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	27. Glass, glassware, pottery
—	—	—	0.1	—	—	0.1	—	—	0.2	0.1	0.1	—	0.1	1.2	2.1	32. All other commodities
3.4	4.1	—	0.2	0.2	1.5	0.8	2.5	1.3	2.7	0.9	0.2	2.7	4.0	26.2	48.7	TOTAL

(Continued overleaf)

Table C (concluded). — IMPORTS OF WESTERN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES

Millions of current

Country of origin and commodity group	AUSTRIA		BELGIUM- LUXEMBOURG		DENMARK		FINLAND		FRANCE		WESTERN GERMANY ^c		GREECE		ICELAND	
	1952	1953	1952	1953	1952	1953	1952	1953	1952	1953	1952	1953	1952	1953	1952	1953
U.S.S.R.																
2. Meat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Fish	—	—	0.2	0.3	—	—	0.3	0.1	0.7	0.8	0.1	0.1	—	—	—	—
6. Wheat	—	—	—	0.6	1.3	—	33.0	28.1	—	—	2.3	3.7	—	—	—	—
7. Barley	—	—	—	0.3	—	—	0.2	0.2	—	—	0.7	1.7	—	—	—	—
8. Maize	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	1.3	2.0	—	—	0.1	0.3	—	—	—	—
9. Other cereals	—	—	—	0.6	5.1	—	12.2	11.4	—	—	0.1	2.8	—	—	—	—
10. Cereal preparations	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.2	2.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1
11. Fruits and vegetables	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12. Sugar	—	—	—	—	—	—	11.8	12.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13. Feeding-stuffs	—	—	0.2	0.3	4.6	5.9	5.7	3.5	—	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	0.1
14. Other food	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15. Oil-seeds, oils and fats	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16. Wool and hair	—	—	0.3	1.7	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17. Vegetable fibres	—	—	0.2	0.8	—	—	0.1	5.3	1.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18. Crude minerals ^a	0.1	—	1.4	0.4	—	0.2	1.6	2.0	1.4	0.3	—	4.3	—	—	—	—
19. Coal and coke	—	—	0.7	0.8	—	—	0.1	3.0	9.1	7.4	—	—	0.1	—	—	—
20. Petroleum and products	—	—	0.4	0.6	—	—	1.1	3.9	1.3	1.9	0.4	1.5	—	—	—	1.3
21. Fur skins	—	—	0.3	0.4	—	—	0.2	0.3	3.8	4.6	0.1	0.2	—	—	—	—
22. Wood and wood products	—	—	5.0	8.3	—	1.9	—	—	0.2	1.7	—	0.7	—	—	—	—
23. Fertilizers	—	—	1.0	0.8	0.1	0.1	2.5	3.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
24. Other chemicals	—	—	0.1	0.2	—	—	0.2	0.8	0.3	—	0.2	0.2	—	—	—	—
25. Textiles (yarns, manufactures)	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.1	0.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
26. Cement and bricks	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1
28. Iron and steel	—	—	1.1	0.2	—	0.2	8.1	6.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
29. Machinery	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.2	0.3	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	—	—
30. Transport equipment	—	—	0.3	0.3	—	—	0.6	2.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
31. Instruments and watches	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.2	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
32. All other commodities	—	0.1	0.4	0.1	—	—	0.9	0.7	0.2	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	0.1	0.1	11.6	16.7	11.1	8.4	81.6	89.6	18.1	16.9	4.0	15.6	—	0.2	—	1.6
Total of seven countries listed ^c																
1. Livestock	0.1	0.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.2	0.3	0.2	6.7	—	—	—	—
2. Meat	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	—	—	—	0.1	0.6	0.5	1.0	1.8	—	—	—	—
3. Butter and margarine	1.5	0.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	5.6	2.2	0.6	—	—	—	—	—
4. Eggs	2.3	0.7	0.2	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.1	4.7	—	—	—	—
5. Fish	—	—	0.2	0.3	—	—	0.3	0.1	0.8	0.9	0.1	0.1	—	—	—	—
6. Wheat	0.4	7.6	—	1.9	1.3	—	33.0	28.1	—	—	7.4	6.4	—	—	—	—
7. Barley	1.4	0.3	1.9	2.9	—	—	0.2	0.2	—	0.6	2.1	2.8	—	—	—	—
8. Maize	1.5	2.9	0.3	0.4	—	0.1	1.3	2.0	—	0.9	1.9	0.3	—	—	—	—
9. Other cereals	6.3	2.1	0.4	1.9	5.1	—	12.2	11.4	—	—	2.8	2.8	—	—	—	—
10. Cereal preparations	2.6	0.3	1.5	0.6	—	—	0.2	2.2	—	—	2.6	1.3	—	—	0.1	0.2
11. Fruits and vegetables	3.7	1.1	1.7	1.7	—	—	0.7	0.7	1.0	0.8	2.7	4.1	—	—	0.1	0.1
12. Sugar	5.4	3.1	0.1	—	—	—	17.1	14.9	2.7	—	11.1	4.4	—	0.7	0.4	0.2
13. Feeding-stuffs	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.5	4.7	6.5	5.7	3.6	—	—	—	0.5	—	—	—	0.1
14. Other food	0.9	0.8	0.2	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.2	0.4	—	—	—	—
15. Oil-seeds, oils and fats	1.9	1.1	1.1	0.4	1.2	—	—	0.2	0.1	—	1.6	3.4	—	—	—	—
16. Wool and hair	—	—	0.4	1.8	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17. Vegetable fibres	—	—	0.3	1.0	—	—	0.1	5.3	1.3	0.2	0.1	—	—	—	—	—
18. Crude minerals ^a	0.8	0.3	1.7	0.5	0.2	0.4	2.1	3.1	1.5	0.4	1.4	5.5	—	—	—	—
19. Coal and coke	31.9	29.0	0.8	0.8	8.3	14.2	36.0	34.3	27.2	15.9	4.2	5.8	—	0.6	1.3	0.9
20. Petroleum and products	0.1	0.3	0.6	1.2	0.2	—	10.2	24.0	1.5	2.7	0.4	1.5	—	0.2	—	1.3
21. Fur skins	0.2	0.3	0.9	0.9	—	—	0.4	1.1	3.8	4.7	0.2	0.2	—	—	—	—
22. Wood and wood products	0.2	0.1	8.4	10.0	0.4	2.2	0.1	0.1	2.6	3.3	6.6	4.9	—	0.2	0.4	0.4
23. Fertilizers	0.7	1.0	2.9	3.1	5.9	4.0	5.3	7.7	2.5	—	—	—	—	0.2	—	0.1
24. Other chemicals	1.3	0.8	0.9	1.0	0.5	0.3	2.0	3.9	1.5	1.1	1.3	2.4	0.2	0.1	—	—
25. Textiles (yarns, manufactures)	0.3	0.1	0.9	1.3	0.9	2.4	5.8	9.5	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.6	—	0.6	0.4	0.9
26. Cement and bricks	—	—	0.1	0.1	—	0.6	—	—	0.1	—	0.1	0.1	—	—	0.1	0.3
27. Glass, glassware, pottery	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.8	2.8	2.1	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.6
28. Iron and steel	—	0.4	1.1	1.1	—	0.2	8.9	7.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
29. Machinery	3.9	1.7	1.0	1.2	2.5	1.4	2.6	6.2	1.1	1.8	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.2
30. Transport equipment	1.3	1.0	1.1	1.6	1.5	1.4	4.9	8.6	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.4	—	0.2	0.1	—
31. Instruments and watches	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.8	1.7	—	0.4	—	—	—	—	—	—
32. All other commodities	3.2	2.3	2.4	2.6	3.1	2.4	3.1	4.2	3.3	8.3	4.2	4.8	0.2	0.4	0.4	1.0
TOTAL	73.4	59.2	32.6	40.1	39.1	38.5	153.2	180.7	58.6	46.0	57.0^c	66.4^c	0.6	3.7	3.7	6.3

Sources: See Appendix Table B.

^a Excluding coal, petroleum and fertilizers.

^b Including \$4.9 million worth of unworked gold.

^c Imports of western Germany from eastern Germany are not included.

FROM EASTERN EUROPE, BY COMMODITY GROUPS

dollars, c.i.f.

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN	ITALY		NETHERLANDS		NORWAY		SWEDEN		SWITZERLAND		TURKEY		UNITED KINGDOM		TOTAL OF 15 COUNTRIES		Country of origin and commodity group
	1952	1953	1952	1953	1952	1953	1952	1953	1952	1953	1952	1953	1952	1953	1952	1953	
																	U.S.S.R.
	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	0.2	0.1	0.6	0.7	—	—	—	—	0.9	0.8	2. Meat
	0.1	—	—	0.1	—	—	0.1	0.4	—	—	—	—	5.8	2.8	7.3	4.6	5. Fish
	21.5	2.3	4.8	17.4	5.6	6.4	14.2	1.2	—	—	—	—	25.3	0.2	108.0	59.9	6. Wheat
	—	—	2.0	1.5	—	2.3	—	—	—	0.4	—	—	42.8	6.5	45.7	12.9	7. Barley
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.2	—	—	—	—	26.3	1.8	27.7	4.4	8. Maize
	—	—	8.4	0.4	3.6	3.6	—	—	—	0.4	—	—	5.8	1.7	35.2	20.9	9. Other cereals
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.2	2.2	10. Cereal preparations
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.3	11. Fruits and vegetables
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11.8	12.2	12. Sugar
	—	—	—	—	0.2	0.4	—	1.2	—	—	—	—	1.1	—	11.8	11.5	13. Feeding-stuffs
	—	—	—	—	0.5	—	—	—	0.1	0.1	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.6	14. Other food
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	0.3	15. Oil-seeds, oils and fats
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.3	0.6	—	—	1.6	3.0	2.3	5.3	16. Wool and hair
	—	—	0.1	—	—	—	0.2	—	—	—	—	—	0.9	0.7	2.5	6.8	17. Vegetable fibres
	1.4	—	0.2	0.4	1.3	2.7	3.0	2.5	—	—	—	—	—	1.4	10.4	14.2	18. Crude minerals ^a
	4.5	1.2	1.6	1.4	—	—	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.1	—	—	—	—	16.8	14.1	19. Coal and coke
	6.1	3.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	—	2.3	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.2	9.6	15.6	20. Petroleum and products
	—	—	0.3	0.1	—	—	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.4	—	—	18.4	19.1	24.1	25.7	21. Fur skins
	—	—	7.4	8.0	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	—	—	30.9	42.5	43.6	63.1	22. Wood and wood products
	—	—	0.4	1.1	0.5	0.2	0.6	0.5	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	5.1	6.5	23. Fertilizers
	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.5	—	—	—	—	0.5	0.6	—	—	2.3	2.8	4.0	5.2	24. Other chemicals
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.2	0.1	—	—	0.2	—	1.5	0.9	25. Textiles (yarns, manufactures)
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	26. Cement and bricks
	0.4	0.1	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	9.7	7.1	28. Iron and steel
	—	—	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.2	0.5	29. Machinery
	—	—	—	0.1	—	0.4	0.5	0.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.4	3.1	30. Transport equipment
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.3	31. Instruments and watches
	—	2.2	—	0.1	—	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.2	0.6	—	—	1.3	28.9 ^e	3.1	33.5	32. All other commodities
	34.1	9.3	25.6	31.3	11.4	17.0	20.0	10.1	2.8	4.1	—	—	162.8	111.7	383.2	332.6	TOTAL
																	Total of seven countries listed ^c
	1.6	0.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.3	—	—	—	—	—	2.4	8.0	1. Livestock
	2.2	1.5	0.4	0.1	0.1	—	0.2	0.1	1.2	0.9	—	—	34.8	45.5	41.1	50.9	2. Meat
	4.1	1.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.8	11.8	5.4	3. Butter and margarine
	4.3	3.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.3	1.9	—	—	1.3	4.2	14.5	15.4	4. Eggs
	—	—	—	0.1	—	—	0.1	0.4	—	—	—	—	5.9	2.9	7.5	4.8	5. Fish
	24.5	2.3	4.8	17.4	5.6	6.4	18.2	1.2	1.4	3.1	—	—	27.5	1.6	124.1	76.0	6. Wheat
	1.3	0.4	2.3	1.5	—	2.3	—	—	0.2	0.6	—	—	42.8	6.5	52.2	18.1	7. Barley
	—	0.4	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.2	0.9	—	—	—	28.3	5.2	34.3	12.4	8. Maize
	—	—	8.4	0.4	3.6	3.6	—	—	0.3	1.6	—	—	5.8	1.7	44.9	25.5	9. Other cereals
	1.7	1.4	0.6	0.7	0.2	—	—	—	5.3	4.7	—	—	0.4	0.2	15.2	11.6	10. Cereal preparations
	1.1	1.1	0.8	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	1.6	1.5	—	—	2.0	1.8	15.8	13.7	11. Fruits and vegetables
	0.1	—	4.1	0.7	5.3	4.3	6.3	3.3	2.1	1.6	—	—	0.5	—	55.2	33.2	12. Sugar
	—	—	—	—	0.2	0.4	0.1	1.2	0.1	0.2	—	—	1.2	0.4	12.9	13.8	13. Feeding-stuffs
	—	—	—	—	—	0.5	—	—	0.1	0.2	—	—	3.1	4.2	4.5	6.2	14. Other food
	0.1	—	2.0	0.8	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.2	—	—	—	0.4	8.1	6.5	15. Oil-seeds, oils and fats
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.3	0.6	—	—	1.6	3.7	2.4	6.1	16. Wool and hair
	—	—	0.1	—	—	—	0.2	—	—	—	—	—	0.9	0.7	3.0	7.2	17. Vegetable fibres
	1.6	0.4	0.7	0.6	1.6	2.8	4.1	3.1	0.4	0.3	—	—	—	1.4	16.1	18.8	18. Crude minerals ^a
	21.2	11.5	3.4	1.9	3.6	4.8	54.2	25.8	2.3	1.2	—	—	—	—	194.4	146.7	19. Coal and coke
	8.3	6.8	0.1	0.3	0.3	1.9	1.4	5.5	0.2	0.3	—	0.1	0.1	0.2	23.4	46.3	20. Petroleum and products
	—	—	0.3	0.2	—	—	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	—	—	19.5	20.1	26.5	28.6	21. Fur skins
	4.4	4.3	12.8	12.0	0.2	—	0.3	0.4	2.4	2.1	1.8	2.7	41.6	58.9	82.2	101.6	22. Wood and wood products
	0.8	0.6	2.9	4.0	3.2	1.8	3.8	2.1	0.5	0.3	—	—	3.2	2.0	31.7	26.9	23. Fertilizers
	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.9	0.1	—	2.5	2.1	2.7	4.5	0.5	1.2	4.5	5.0	20.5	25.6	24. Other chemicals
	0.1	—	0.8	1.5	1.6	2.4	2.8	3.9	1.5	1.4	7.5	9.5	1.9	1.9	25.4	36.3	25. Textiles (yarns, manufactures)
	0.2	—	0.1	0.3	0.3	1.7	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.6	0.9	2.0	—	—	2.6	5.9	26. Cement and bricks
	1.9	2.2	2.1	2.0	0.8	0.9	1.4	1.0	2.2	1.5	2.1	3.4	1.6	1.4	17.2	17.3	27. Glass, glassware, pottery
	1.1	0.5	—	—	—	0.1	1.7	1.0	0.3	0.3	—	0.1	—	—	13.1	10.9	28. Iron and steel
	0.6	1.4	2.0	2.2	1.7	1.3	3.0	2.0	1.5	1.0	0.7	3.4	0.6	0.2	21.5	24.7	29. Machinery
	—	—	1.1	1.3	0.9	2.1	2.8	2.1	0.5	0.4	0.3	1.0	—	—	15.0	20.5	30. Transport equipment
	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.4	1.1	1.2	1.1	0.4	0.4	—	0.2	0.1	0.1	4.5	6.5	31. Instruments and watches
	1.8	4.4	2.7	3.0	2.4	1.6	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.8	6.9	6.0	5.7	34.8	44.0	80.9	32. All other commodities
	84.3	46.5	54.4	53.6	32.2	40.3	107.7	59.9	35.6	34.7	20.7	29.6	234.9	206.8	988.0	912.3	TOTAL

^d Including \$0.6 million worth of unworked gold.

^e Including silver (SITC group 671), amounting to \$26.8 million.

Table D
IMPORTS OF COAL INTO WESTERN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES FROM EASTERN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES,
THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA, AND ALL SOURCES

Thousands of tons

Country of origin	Importing country	Imports of coal, coke and brown coal ^a			of which : Hard coal ^b		
		1949	1952	1953	1949	1952	1953
Czechoslovakia	Austria	956	509	367	384	173	188
	Western Germany	1 049	565	705	43	12	20
	Other western European countries	433	93	7	310	73	7
	Total western Europe	2 438	1 167	1 079	737	258	215
Eastern Germany	Denmark	199	211	119	—	—	—
	Sweden	—	494	156	—	—	—
	Other western European countries	10	326	274	—	—	—
	Total western Europe	209	1 031	549	—	—	—
Poland	Austria	1 501	979	1 060	1 501	973	1 055
	Denmark	1 800	502	821	1 454	485	778
	Finland	876	1 622	1 682	770	1 591	1 577
	France	1 986	754	481	1 968	754	481
	Italy	1 392	710	614	1 392	710	614
	Netherlands	948	121	24	948	121	24
	Norway	669	170	293	627	170	293
	Sweden	2 240	2 309	1 468	2 166	2 304	1 468
	Other western European countries	372	86	137	372	86	137
	Total western Europe	11 784	7 253	6 580	11 198	7 194	6 427
U.S.S.R.	France	—	199	260	—	199	260
	Italy	10	119	44	10	119	44
	Other western European countries	1	128	246	1	102	236
	Total western Europe	11	446	550	11	420	540
Total imports of western Europe from :							
Eastern European countries ^c		14 555	9 897	8 758	11 956	7 872	7 182
Western European countries		41 343	45 829	51 526	29 062	30 423	37 575
United States and Canada		9 649	20 260	7 056	9 581	20 182	7 047
All sources ^d		65 860	76 738	67 794	50 771	59 153	52 194

Sources : Quarterly Bulletin of Coal Statistics, Economic Commission for Europe, 1953, No. 3, and 1954, No. 1.

^a Added ton for ton.

^b Including patent fuel.

^c Including Hungary.

^d Including imports from areas not specified in the table. Trade between Belgium and Luxembourg, between France and the Saar and between eastern and western Germany is excluded. Yugoslavia and the free territory of Trieste are excluded throughout the table.

Table E

TRADE AGREEMENTS BETWEEN EASTERN AND WESTERN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES (Countries arranged in alphabetical order)

Note.—This list includes trade agreements between eastern and western European countries in force in June 1954. Although a few agreements may have escaped notice, the list is believed to be nearly complete. Wherever possible, the information is based on official sources. In some cases, it has been necessary to rely upon press reports. Value figures are given in millions of dollars; quantities are expressed in metric tons, unless otherwise specified.

Contracting parties	Quota lists effective for period:	Eastern country's exports		Western country's exports		Remarks	Provisions concerning payments
		Value	Main commodities	Value	Main commodities		
Bulgaria- Austria	1.VII.53-30.VI.54 (Signed 3.VII.53)	10.5	Wheat (10,000), rye (20,000), maize (20,000), feeding-barley (5,000), rice (1,000), tobacco (500), vegetables (30,000), eggs, other food and feeding-stuffs, manganese and chrome ores (\$0.1).	10.5	Iron and steel, industrial and transport equipment, machinery, ball bearings, chemicals, pulp, paper, rayon, other manufactures.	Protocol to the trade and clearing agreement of 17.XII.48. The wheat quota can be increased by 30,000 tons if requested by Austria. The Bulgarian clearing debt of \$1.1 on 1.VII.53 to be settled by Austrian re-export of Bulgarian goods.	Swing credit \$1.0.
Belgium- Luxembourg	28.I.54-27.I.55	..	..	..	..	The trade and payments agreement of 21.IV.47 is still valid. Quota lists have, however, not been exchanged for 1954.	Swing credit secret.
Denmark	1.I.54-31.XII.54 (Signed 25.I.54)	2.0	Wheat (3,000), tobacco (200), onions (1,000), fruit (\$0.4), tomato purée (100), other food, chemicals, textiles, gypsum (2,000).	2.0	Machinery (\$0.3), electric power plants, metal products, pulp (1,000), newspaper, other paper (2,500), prefabricated houses, rayon.	The trade and payments agreement of 9.V.47 is automatically prolonged for one-year periods.	Swing credit \$0.1.
Finland	..	4.3	Maize, tobacco, rose oil.	4.3	Breeding-cattle, seeds, iron and steel, chemicals, textiles.	..	..
France	(Signed 19. III. 54)	13.0 (15 months)	Wheat, tobacco and other agricultural products (\$10.5), manufactures (\$2.3).	13.0 (15 months)	Steel, engineering products, chemicals and other manufactures (together \$12.2), transport, services (\$0.5).	This agreement will not be put into effect until the question of Bulgarian debts has been settled.	Clearing agreement of 6.X.48. Swing credit \$0.5.
Western Germany	1.I.54-31.III.55 (Signed 27.II.54)	1.8	Meat, dried peas, cottonseed, nitrate fertilizers, anthracite, forestry products (including paper).	1.8	Rice, black olives, oranges, lemons, anchovies, cotton, rayon, cotton and woollen fabrics, iron pyrites, manganese ore, superphosphates.	Protocol to the trade and clearing agreement of 11.XI.47.	A swing credit to be calculated quarterly at 25 per cent of transactions (exports or imports, whichever is the lower) during last 12 months, was substituted for the previous swing credit of \$2.0.
Greece	5.XII.53-31.XII.54 (Signed 5.XII.53)	5.0 (16 months)	Grain, feeding-stuffs, oilseeds, tobacco, eggs, poultry, beans, guts, chrome ore.	5.0 (16 months)	Citrus fruit, machinery and spare parts, tubes, ball bearings, apparatus, staple fibre (\$1.0), woolen, cotton and hemp yarn and cloth, chemicals, superphosphates, copper sulphate, rubber goods.	With this trade and clearing agreement, normal trade relations between the two countries have been resumed, after several years' interruption.	Swing credit \$0.15.
Italy	1.IX.53-31.XII.54 (Signed 1.IX.53)	..	..	..	..	This trade and clearing agreement, tacitly renewable for one-year periods, replaces the agreement of 5.XI.47.	Swing credit \$0.2.
Netherlands	..	..	..	..	..	The trade and clearing agreement of 4.VI.47 is automatically prolonged for one-year periods, the latest being 1.I.54-31.XII.54. The quota lists are, however, no longer valid. Trade is conducted only in the form of incidental transactions.	..

Continued overleaf

Table E (continued)

TRADE AGREEMENTS BETWEEN EASTERN AND WESTERN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES

Contracting parties	Quota lists effective for period:	Eastern country's exports		Western country's exports		Remarks	Provisions concerning payments
		Value	Main commodities	Value	Main commodities		
Bulgaria-Norway (continued)							
	1.I.54-31.XII.54 (Signed 17.II.54)	12.0	Sugar (7,000), miscellaneous agricultural products, coal (240,000 and \$1.0), charcoal, china clay, refractory clays (20,000), glass (115,000 m ³), motor vehicles and spares, and machinery.			There is no trade agreement between the two countries. Trade is conducted exclusively in the form of private barter, on the Norwegian side by Norsk Kompensasjonsselskap A/S.	
Sweden						The trade and clearing agreement of 22.IX.47 is still in force, but the quota lists are not valid. Trade is conducted only in the form of private barter, including a global compensation arrangement covering exchanges worth \$1.8.	
Switzerland						The trade and clearing agreement of 4.XII.46 is still in force, but quota lists have not been exchanged for several years.	
Turkey						The clearing agreement signed 27.III.42 has been extended until 15.IV.55. Trade is, however, conducted exclusively in the form of private compensation transactions.	
United Kingdom						There is no trade agreement in force, but informal discussions on trade have been conducted between officials of both countries during the past year.	
Czechoslovakia-Austria	1.I.54-31.XII.54 (Signed 17.II.54)	12.0	Sugar (7,000), miscellaneous agricultural products, coal (240,000 and \$1.0), charcoal, china clay, refractory clays (20,000), glass (115,000 m ³), motor vehicles and spares, and machinery.	12.0	Meat, apples (1,000), fertilizers (\$1.5), iron ore, magnesite, pig-iron (3,000), high-quality steel (\$2.8), rolled steel (\$0.5), ball bearings (\$0.5), machinery, electrical apparatus, chemicals, rayon, textiles.	Protocol to the trade and clearing agreement of 29.X.48. In contrast to earlier years, Austria does not need to pay a part (last year, 15 per cent) of the imports of gas coal in dollars or other free currencies.	Swing credit \$3.5.
Belgium-Luxembourg	1.I.54-31.XII.54 (Signed 22.XII.53)	11.0	Malt (12,000), malt (12,000), hops, beer (2,000 hl.), furs, coal-tar pitch (10,000), pitprops (10,000 m ³), sawnwood (20,000 m ³), wood products, paper, pulp (1,000), machinery, passenger cars, tractors, engines for motor cycles, cameras, rubber shoes, textiles, cameras.	11.0	Fresh fish, agricultural products, metallurgical coke, iron and steel, lead (750), machinery, chemicals and pharmaceutical products, photographic products, rayon (700), flax, tanning materials, leather, textiles.	This agreement replaces that of 30.IX.52.	Payments agreement of 3.IV.46. Swing credit secret.
Denmark	1.IV.54-31.V.55 (Signed 25.VI.54)	3.6	Kaolin (1,000), refractory clay (800), iron and steel, machinery, tractors, motor vehicles, beer bottles, glass-ware and china-ware, textiles, other consumer goods.	3.3	Butter, cheese, milk powder, lard, meat, fish, machinery, ship repairs, pharmaceuticals.	This agreement replaces that of 23.IV.53.	New payments agreement, valid for period 23.IV.54-31.V.55, signed 25.VI.54. Swing credit \$1.1, of which half interest-bearing.
Finland	1.I.54-31.XII.54	13.9	Sugar, alcoholic beverages, hops (50), kaolin (1,500), chemicals, lubricants, glass products, textiles (\$0.5), steel products, machinery, passenger cars, motor-cycles, tractors.	3.5	Cheese (1,200), rayon pulp (1,000), wood products, pre-fabricated houses, paper, iron, copper, aluminium, cotton (1,500), machinery for forestry industries.	The Czechoslovak export surplus is compensated by Finnish deliveries to the U.S.S.R. under a triangular arrangement.	Clearing agreement of 1.VI.46. Swing credit secret.
France	1.IV.54-31.III.55 (Signed 7.V.54)	13.2	Sawn softwood, wood-pulp, coal pitch, various manufactures.	10.8	Cocoa beans, textile materials, phosphates, iron ore, various manufactures.	Exchanges expected to increase by 28 per cent over previous period.	Clearing agreement of 29.VII.46. Swing credit \$5.0.
Western Germany	1.I.54-31.XII.54 (Signed 2.III.54)	19.5	Sugar, malt, hops, seed potatoes, sawn wood, pulp, paper, machinery, tractors, passenger cars, motor-cycles, textiles, glass-ware, and rubber shoes.	17.5	..		Clearing agreement of 5.IX.47. Swing credit \$5.6
Greece	1.I.54-31.XII.54 (Signed 1.II.54)	5.0	Sugar, malt, hops, seed potatoes, sawn wood, pulp, paper, machinery, tractors, passenger cars, motor-cycles, textiles, glass-ware, and rubber shoes.	3.8	Citrus fruit (7,000), dried fruit, rice (1,500), wine, tobacco, lead (500), iron ore (10,000), nickel and manganese ores.	This new trade and clearing agreement replaces that of 30.VI.47. The difference is covered by an old clearing debt from 1947 and by Finland.	Swing credit \$0.4.

Swing credit \$0.7.

From fish (5,200), salted herrings

From machinery, instruments

Greece	1.I.54-31.XII.54 (Signed 1.I.54)	5.0	Sugar, malt, hops, seed potatoes, saw-wood, machinery, tractors, passenger cars, motor vehicles, tools, textiles, glass, and other goods.	3.8	Citrus fruit (7,000), dried fruit, rice (1,500), wine, tobacco, lead (500), steel (1,000), nickel and manganese ores.	This new trade and clearing agreement replaces that of 30.VII.47. The difference in the old clearing debt from 1947 and by freight.	\$5.6 Swing credit \$0.4.
Iceland	1.IX.52-15.IX.54 (Signed 31.VIII.53)	1.8	Sugar, hops, machinery, instruments, glass, porcelain, textiles, shoes.	1.8	Frozen fish (5,200), salted herrings (5,000 barrels), wool, sheep skins.	Trade is conducted within the framework of the trade agreement of 1947 in the form of compensation arrangements, including global. The last of these was conducted in June 1954 and covered Czech exports of timber, pulp, telephone poles, machine-tools (for re-export), and kaolin to a value of \$0.8 million against hides (of which Argentine hides worth \$0.5 million).	Swing credit \$0.7. Accounting unit: United States dollars. Exchange rate agreed on by the parties for each transaction.
Italy	1.I.54-31.I.55 (Signed 13.II.54)	11.6	Malting-barley, malt (5,000), hops, seeds, sawn softwood (30,000 m ³), cellulose, paper, matches, kaolin (3,000), fireproof clay (5,000), glass, glassware, machinery, motor-cycles, passenger cars, textiles.	11.6	Fish (3,000), butter, lard, meat (1,000), green peas, seeds (1,000), textile waste and rags (1,700), yarn, electrical and other machinery and apparatus.	Protocol to the trade agreement of 7.VII.49. Exchanges expected to be higher than during the previous period.	Payments agreement of 15.XI.46.
Netherlands	1.I.54-31.I.55 (Signed 13.II.54)	11.6	Sugar (35,000 tons, in 1953 17,000), hops, malt, malting-barley, cement (5,000), kaolin (800), fireproof clay (1,500), passenger cars (\$0.7), motor-cycles (\$0.4), musical instruments, rubber shoes, textiles (\$1.1), china-ware, glass-ware, office equipment, coke pitch (5,000).	6.3	Marine fats and oils (9,000 tons), fresh, salted and frozen herring (10,500), frozen fish fillets (400), other fish (2,500), paper, iron ore (30,000), pig-iron (1,000), aluminium (250), ferro-alloys (3,000), sports goods.	Protocol to the trade agreement of 20.III.47. The difference will be covered by freights, etc.	New payments agreement signed 17.XI.53. The swing credit was reduced from \$2.3 to \$1.0.
Norway	1.I.54-31.XII.54 (Signed 19.III.54)	7.4	Sugar, malt, motor vehicles, textiles, glass-ware, porcelain.	13.0	Metals, machinery, dyestuffs, chemicals, pharmaceuticals.	After the expiry of the quota lists 30.IV.53, trade has been conducted on the basis of compensation transactions wherein the Swedish Government has permitted exports to only 50 per cent of the value of imports from Czechoslovakia, in order to reduce the Czech clearing debt, which, according to Swedish sources, amounted to \$4.0 in October 1953.	Clearing agreement of 22.XII.49. Swing credit \$2.3.
Sweden	1.V.54-31.III.55	16.0	Iron and steel, steel products, machinery, motor vehicles, wood products, paper, window glass, glass- and china-ware, rubber products, cotton yarn, textiles, linoleum, paints, scientific instruments.	..	Rice, vegetables, citrus fruit, dried fruit, wax, oil-seeds, tobacco, cotton, hides.	The difference to be used for Czech indemnity payments in respect of national inventory of 1948 agreement; and for repayment of various trade credits. (Czechoslovakia is no longer ready to supply coal and coke; and exports of iron and steel will be very small.)	Swing credit \$1.5.
Switzerland	1.VII.53-30.VI.54 (Signed 16.IX.53)	35	Sugar, bristles, forestry products, textiles and apparel.	4.2	Machinery, textiles.	The five-year agreement will expire 30.VI.54.	Czechoslovakia is a member of the sterling transferable account group.
Turkey	1.I.54-31.XII.54 (Signed 18.XII.53)	18.0	Brown-coal briquettes (\$2.1), machinery for building trade, etc. (\$6.5), office machinery, textile machines and other industrial equipment, vehicles, optical and precision instruments (\$2.9), chemicals (\$2.1), potash.	18.1	Cheese, fruit, beer, wine, chocolate (together \$0.65), iron and steel (\$5.9), machinery and ball bearings (\$1.3), wood products (\$0.9), textile raw material and finished textiles (\$3.5), leather and leather goods (\$2.0).	This agreement, concluded between Chambers of Commerce, foresees a great expansion of trade between the two countries.	Swing credit \$0.3.
United Kingdom	1.IX.53-31.XII.54 (Signed 15.VIII.53)	12.0	Sugar-beet seed, pitprops, passenger cars and lorries, textile machinery, office machinery, optical instruments, textiles, chemicals, fertilizers.	12.0	Agricultural products (including colonial), rolling-mill products, other steel products, wood, leather and products (including shoes), textiles, chemicals, fertilizers.	Barter agreement between D.I.A. (Deutscher Innen- und Aussenhandel) and Fédération des Industries Belges. In March the quotas which had originally been set at \$10.0 were increased to \$12.0.	Swing credit \$0.3.

Continued overleaf

Table E (continued)
TRADE AGREEMENTS BETWEEN EASTERN AND WESTERN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES

Contracting parties	Quota lists effective for period :	Eastern country's exports		Western country's exports		Remarks	Provisions concerning payments
		Value	Main commodities	Value	Main commodities		
Eastern Germany- (continued)							
Denmark							
Finland	I.I.54- 31.XII.54 (Signed 29.X.53)	16.5	Brown-coal briquettes (30,000), sulphate of soda, sulphate of lime, motor-cars, passenger cars and passenger cars (\$4.0), electric equipment, optical and precision instruments (\$0.6), industrial machinery and office equipment (\$3.0), photographic materials, textiles, glass.	13.0	Cheese (4,000), sawnwood (2,500), pig iron (30,000 m ³) cellulose (6,000), kraft (5,000) and other paper (\$1.2), cardboard (4,000), plywood (2,800 m ³), sulphur concentrates (30,000).	Trade is conducted exclusively in the form of private compensation arrangements. The difference will be settled in a triangular arrangement including the U.S.S.R. The agreement provides for an increase of trade over the 1953 level, although in that year two additional agreements were signed, the second in August, providing for Finnish exports to the value of \$2.8 and East German deliveries to a value of \$3.3.	Swing credit \$3.0.
France	I.I.54- 31.XII.54 (Signed 9.XII.53)	4.2	Machinery and spares, calculating machines, optical instruments, motor-cycles, glass- and china-ware, chemicals, silk and waste.	4.2	Fruit, cocoa beans, coffee, wine and spirits, vegetable oil, raw wool, fertilizers, caustic soda, veneers and plywood, rolling-mill products, watch parts, wool textiles.		Swing credit \$0.3.
Western Germany							
	I.I.54- 31.XII.54 (Signed 18.XII.53)	176	Sugar (\$7.1), soy-a beans (\$14.3) of Chinese origin, brown-coal briquettes (\$22.6), petroleum products (\$12.3), pitprops (\$3.6), manufactures, chemicals, textiles (\$24.0).	176	Agricultural products (\$21.0), fats and oils, potatoes and hops, coke (\$3.3), iron and steel products (\$25.0), chemicals, textiles (\$15.0).	The agreement includes exchanges to the value of \$45 left over from the previous year.	Swing credit \$11.9.
Greece	23.XII.53- 31.XII.54 (Signed 8.XII.53)	6.3	Sugar (3,000), sulphuric acid, ammonia, calcium, salts, machinery (\$2.0), glass-ware, pottery, sawnwood, newspaper, passenger cars (\$1.8), optical instruments, textiles.	6.3	Raisins, currants and figs (9,000), citrus fruit (5,000), fruit juice, wine, olive oil, tobacco (2,000), hides, sponges, casings, magnesite, iron pyrites (20,000).	This, the first trade agreement between the two countries since the war, was signed by the Bank of Greece and the Deutsche Notenbank. Trade was previously conducted via western Germany.	Swing credit \$0.25.
Iceland	21.XII.53- 31.VII.54	0.5	Iron and steel products, sewing machines, electric motors, textiles, glass- and china-ware.	0.5	Frozen fish.	Compensation agreement signed by D.I.A. and the Icelandic Freezing Plants Corporation.	
Italy							
Netherlands							
Norway	I.I.54- 31.XII.54 (Signed 18.XII.53)	8.3	Sugar (\$1.5), potassium fertilizers, machinery, passenger cars, optical instruments, glass- and china-ware, textiles.	8.3	Herring and preserved fish (\$4.0), oils and fats, pyrites (\$1.5), razor blades, sports equipment, chemicals, feldspar.	Trade between the two countries is conducted exclusively in the form of private compensation arrangements. The trade and payments agreement of 17.IX.49 is still in force. Trade is, however, conducted exclusively in the form of compensation arrangements.	Swing credit \$1.0.
Sweden	I.I.54- 31.XII.54	17.4	Brown-coal briquettes (\$1.5), machinery, passenger cars, porcelain and glass-ware, potassium salt, Glaubersalt, precision apparatus.	17.4	Butter (\$3.5), cheese, eggs, fish (\$4.7), iron and steel (\$2.2), machinery, razor blades, cellulose, paper, tanning extracts.	Clearing agreement between Norsk Kompensationselskap A/S and D.I.A. (Deutsche Innen und Aussenhandel).	Swing credit \$0.3.
Turkey	I.V.54- 31.III.55 (Signed 2.IV.56)	26.3	Machinery (\$1.6), boilers, diesel and petrol engines, electrical goods, agricultural machinery, products of shipbuilding, precision and optical instruments, motor types, textiles, motors, building materials, fertilizers, chemicals, pharmaceutical products.	26.3	Tobacco, grain (100,000), rice (2,000), cotton-wool, mohair, linen and hemp fabrics, hides and skins, dried fruit (almonds, hazel nuts, raisins and figs), processed cereals, oil and oilseeds, wine gut, sponges, farming materials and hand-woven carpets.	Clearing agreement between S.U.K.A.B. and D.I.A. The agreement includes backlogs from 1953 of \$5.4 and \$1.2 respectively.	Swing credit \$2.5.

Hungary- Austria	1.IX.53-31.VIII.54 (Signed 9.IX.53)	13.2	Cattle, bread grain (35,000), rice (3,000), oil-seeds (5,000), edible oils (2,000), fruit, vegetables and other agricultural products, industrial equipment, hides, chemicals.	12.9	Roundwood, sawwood (50,000 m ³), paper (2,000), staple fibre (1,000), pig-iron, iron and steel, tools, machinery, electrical equipment, various engineering products, leather.	Protocol to the trade agreement of 3.VI.48.	Clearing agreement of 20.XII.47. Swing credit \$2.0.
						The trade agreement of 18.II.49 renewed without alteration year by year. The quota lists are, however, no longer valid.	Swing credit secret.
Belgium-Luxembourg	1.III.54-28.II.55 (Signed 9.II.54)	3.0	Rice, tobacco, fruit and vegetables, feeding-stuffs, machinery, electric bulbs, pharmaceuticals, textiles, clothing.	2.5	Lard, seeds, other agricultural products, fish, rags, machinery, electrical apparatus, pharmaceuticals.	Protocol to the trade agreement of 10.II.51. The difference will be used to reduce the Hungarian swing debt and for ocean freight.	Payments agreement of 24.II.48. Swing credit \$0.4.
	1.I.54-31.XII.54 (Signed 2.XII.53)	7.4	Rice (1,500), medical herbs, bituminous products, machinery and electrical appliances (\$1.5), motor-cycles, cotton fabrics and other textiles (\$0.8), pharmaceutical products.	5.3	Roundwood (100,000 m ³), sawwood (10,000 m ³), pre-fabricated houses, mechanical pulp and cellulose (4,000), newspaper and other paper (1,200), rayon staple fibre (250), liniment (400), machinery (\$0.6).	The difference will be settled in a triangular agreement with the U.S.S.R.	Swing credit secret.
Western Germany	1.I.54-31.XII.54 (Signed 23.I.54)	21.3	Agricultural products (\$16.4).	20.0	Iron and steel (\$3.8), electrical and other machinery, passenger cars, coal and coke, chemicals (\$3.2), textiles (\$2.0), paper.		Clearing agreement of 5.X.47. The previous swing credit of \$3.5 has been changed to a quarterly adjusted swing amounting to 25 per cent of the transactions during the past 12 months for imports or exports, whichever is lower. Swing credit \$0.25
	1.VI.54-1.VI.55 (Signed 6.VI.54)	2.2	Machinery, motor vehicles, textiles, surgical instruments.	2.2	Dried fruit, wine, tobacco, hides.		Swing credit \$0.1.
Greece	1.III.53-28.II.54, and extended to 31.VIII.54 (Signed 6.III.53)	0.3	Preserved fruit and vegetables, vegetable oil, tools, textiles.	0.3	Salted herrings, frozen fish, other fish products, sheep skins.		Swing credit \$0.7.
	1.I.54-31.XII.54 (Signed 26.I.54)	10.9	Livestock (12,000 head), poultry (1,500), eggs (1,500), butter (1,500), malt (2,000), sugar (2,000), vegetables, seeds, machine-tools, pharmaceutical raw materials.	10.0	Citrus fruit (4,430), wine (20,000 hl.), tobacco (\$1.6), hemp (1,250), cork, cellulose, staple fibre (1,200), paper, ball bearings, machine-tools, industrial machinery, tractors, automobile parts, sulphur, chemicals, office machines.	Protocol to the trade and clearing agreement of 16.XII.48. The Hungarian export surplus will cover expenditure in Italian ports, transits, etc.	
Netherlands	1.X.53-30.IX.54 (Signed 20.X.53)	6.0	Livestock (1,000 head), malt (1,000), oil-seeds, vegetables, edible oils, rice (1,000), millet (1,000), tobacco, chemical and pharmaceutical products, industrial materials and products, textiles.	6.0	Agricultural products, vegetable oils, essential oil, textile waste (3,000), rayon, non-ferrous metals, industrial equipment, chemical and pharmaceutical products.	Protocol to trade agreement of 16.III.53.	Clearing agreement of 20.XII.47. Swing credit \$1.6.
	1.II.54-31.I.55 (Signed 18.III.54)	2.8	Sugar (2,500), fruit, bath tubs, machinery, motor cycles, sewing machines, textiles and clothing.	2.8	Canned and frozen fish, herring, fats and oils, hides, pitprops (5,000 m ³), staple fibres (1,000), ferro-alloys, pig iron.	Protocol to trade and payments agreement of 27.VIII.46.	Swing credit \$0.2.
Sweden	1.X.53-30.IX.54 (Signed 17.XI.53)	4.4	Fresh fruit, feathers, paraffin, alkaloids, other pharmaceutical raw materials, metal-working machinery, radio valves, textiles (\$1.5).	3.8	Iron ore, ferro-alloys, high-grade steel, electricity resisting material, tools, ball bearings, rags, staple fibre.	Protocol to trade agreement of 26.VII.46. The difference settled by indemnities on Swedish nationalized property in Hungary. Re-exports from Sweden of Hungarian goods are permitted.	Clearing agreement of 1.VIII.46. Swing credit of \$0.2 accorded to Hungary in 1954.
	1.X.53-30.IX.54 (Signed 30.XI.53)	10.9	Livestock, wheat, feeding-stuffs, other agricultural products.	10.9	Breeding-cattle, tools, machinery, vehicles, dyes, textiles.	The protocol of 28.III.53 prolonged without alteration.	Clearing agreement of 27.VI.50. Swing credit \$1.2.
Turkey	1.VI.54-31.V.55	..	Iron and steel products, transport equipment, machinery, rubber products, glass- and china-ware, chemicals, paints, cotton fabrics.	..	Lemons, tobacco, oil-seeds, cotton, hides, boracic.	The trade and payments agreement of 12.V.49 is automatically extended for one-year periods.	Swing credit \$2.0.

Continued overleaf

Table E (continued)
TRADE AGREEMENTS BETWEEN EASTERN AND WESTERN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES

Contracting parties	Quota lists effective for period :	Eastern country's exports		Western country's exports		Remarks	Provisions concerning payments
		Value	Main commodities	Value	Main commodities		
Hungary- (continued) United Kingdom	..	..	..	..	..	The British embargo on imports from Hungary was lifted in the summer of 1955. Trade talks started in March 1958 (for the first time since 1949) but have so far yielded no result. A complication is the Hungarian debts to the United Kingdom which are estimated at around \$75 million.	
Yugoslavia	(Signed 26.V.54)	2.5	Cement, electrodes, spare parts to agricultural machinery, pharmaceutical raw materials.	2.5	Timber, hemp, chemicals.	This compensation arrangement is the first direct trade contact between the two countries since 1949.	
Poland- Austria	1.IV.54-31.III.55 (Signed 14.V.54)	..	Coal (1.1 million tons), eggs, chemicals.	..	Rolling-mill products (8,000), high-quality steel, industrial equipment (\$4.3), ball bearings, fertilizers (40,000), graphite, magnesite, chemicals, shoes (\$0.7), other consumption goods.	Protocol to the trade and clearing agreement of 22.IV.53.	Swing credit \$2.5.
Belgium- Luxembourg	1.I.54-31.XII.54 (Signed 11.I.54)	15.4	Oats (20,000), malting-barley (50,000), malt (3,000), hops, other food, pulpwood (75,000 m ³), sawnwood (50,000 m ³), newsprint (4,000), other paper, tractors, china-ware, hides, chemicals, textiles.	15.4	Fish, seeds, hops, fertilizers (Thomas slag), steel, engineering products, electrical cables, paper, rayon, wool, flax, textiles, chemicals, photographic material.	Protocol to the trade and clearing agreement of 13.IV.50. In addition, exports from Belgium Congo to Belgium will be exchanged for Polish manufactures of an equal value.	Swing credit secret.
Denmark						Previous quota lists expired 28.II.54. Negotiations on new quota lists have so far given no result.	Payments agreement of 14.XII.48. Swing credit \$4.0.
Finland	1.I.54-31.XII.54 (Signed 8.XII.53)	26	Sugar (12,000), starch (3,000), coal (1,350,000 + 350,000), coke, gypsum (135,000), machinery, textiles (\$2.0), chemicals and pharmaceuticals, 12 million zinc cups for dry batteries, glass, lorries and tractors.	14	Cheese, iron-ore (30,000), copper (1,820), feldspar (4,000), rayon, pulp (38,000), paper pulp (5,000), paper and cardboard, machinery (\$1.5), pine oil (2,000).	Protocol to trade agreement of 5.II.48. The difference covered by deliveries to the U.S.S.R. under a triangular agreement.	Clearing agreement of 12.III.47. Swing credit \$3.0.
France	1.X.53-30.IX.54 (Signed 29.X.53)	11.4	Maize (2,000), soya beans (20,000), seeds, coal (200,000), bristles, feathers, pulpwood (30,000 m ³), sawnwood (50,000 m ³), boxwood, pulp and paper (9,000), chemicals.	11.4	Citrus fruit, coffee, wine and spirits, phosphates (150,000), iron-ore products (50,000), rolling-mill products (4,000), other steel, engineering products, tyres, textiles, chemical and pharmaceutical products, dyestuffs.	Protocol to trade agreement of 30.VI.49.	Payments agreement of 1.VIII.46. Swing credit \$5.1.
Western Germany	1.VII.53-30.VI.54 (Signed 9.VII.53)	..	..	..	..
Greece	22.X.53-31.XII.54 (Signed 11.I.54)	3.9	Sugar (\$0.7), eggs, coal (\$0.7), timber, engineering products, glass-ware, porcelain, paper.	4.1	Citrus fruit, dried fruit, rice, tobacco (\$1.0), cotton, iron-ore, zinc concentrates, pyrites, cotton yarn, sponges.	The agreement was signed by the Bank of Greece and the National Bank of Poland. The difference to cover Greek clearing deficit.	Swing credit \$0.4.
Iceland	1.I.54-31.XII.54 (Signed 27.I.54)	..	Coal, fruit and vegetables, fruit pulp, fittings and cast-iron pipes, tools, chemicals, china- and glass-ware, textiles.	..	Fish, fishmeal, salted sheepskins, medicinal cod-liver oil and industrial oils.		
Italy	30.VI.53-30.VI.54 (Signed 19.VI.53)	..	Coarse grain (30,000), rye (5,000), seed potatoes (5,000), sugar (5,000), eggs (45 million pieces), malt (500), coal (1 million tons), petroleum products, pulpwood (100,000), sawnwood (10,000 m ³), pig iron (3,000), steel products, chemicals.	..	Citrus fruit (6,000), tobacco (\$2.0), wine, rice (1,500), other agricultural products, sulphur (3,500), zinc ore (30,000), fluor (6,000), steel products, ball bearings (\$2.0), machinery, staple fibres (\$2,000), tyres (\$3.0), chemicals, textiles.	Protocol to the trade and clearing agreement of 15.VI.49. The agreement has been prolonged until 31.XII.54, with 50 per cent of quotas.	Swing credit \$2.0.

Payments agreement of 18.XII.46.

The trade agreement of 20.V.49 is still in force. The quota lists are, however, no longer

Netherlands

		quotas.										
Netherlands		products, pulpwood (100,000), sawnwood (10,000 m ³), pig iron (3,000), steel products, chemicals.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Norway	1.V.54-30.IV.55	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Payments agreement of 18.XII.46.
Spain	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Payments agreement of 21.XII.49. Swing credit \$1.0.
Sweden	1.V.54-30.IV.55 (Signed 16.V.54)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	The swing credit was reduced \$2.9, but in order to relieve the present Polish payments difficulties a special credit of \$2.9 was granted to be repaid during the year. In the beginning of 1954, the Polish long-term debt amounted to \$35 million, of which \$16 million was compensation for nationalized property.
Switzerland		Coal (200,000).	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Clearing agreement of 1.VII.49. Swing credit \$17.
Turkey	..	Coal (1.5 million tons, in previous agreement 2,000,000 m ³), sawn hardwood (6,000 m ³), electrodes, chemicals (\$0.6), textiles.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	The trade agreement of 20.V.49 is still in force. The quota lists are, however, no longer valid.
United Kingdom		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Barter deal.
Rumania-	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	The trade agreement of 25.VI.49 has been prolonged until 30.VI.54, but the quota lists expired 30.VI.53. Since 1.VII.53 trade has been conducted only in the form of private compensation arrangements.
Austria	1.IV.54-31.III.55 (Signed 20.III.54)	Wheat, maize, rye, barley (together 100,000 of a value of \$6.9), rice (\$1.0), eggs, pulses, oil-seeds, fruit and vegetables, feathers, wood (\$0.5), petroleum products, chemicals.	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	The trade agreement of 18.VII.48 is in force until 1.VIII.54.
Belgium-	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	The five-year agreement of 14.I.49 expired at the end of 1953. Negotiations on a new agreement started on 4 March, without any result so far.
Luxembourg	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Protocol to trade agreement of 12.VII.50.
Denmark	1.IV.54-31.III.55 (Signed 31.III.54)	Grain (\$0.5), oil-cakes (10,000), bran, dried fruit, timber, feathers, bristles, tractors, petroleum products, glass, chemicals.	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	The trade agreement of 3.IX.48 is still in force, but the quota lists are no longer valid.
Finland	18.VII.53-31.XII.54 (Signed 18.VII.53)	Wheat (10,000), tomato purée, petroleum products (430,000) of which fuel oil 400,000 (for resale), hard wood, chemicals, carbon black, wool rags, paraffin, bitumen, medical herbs.	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	Payments agreement of 11.IV.50. Swing credit \$1.5.
Western Germany	1.I.54-31.XII.54 (Signed 8.II.54)	Wheat and coarse grain (\$3.5), fruit, feeding-stuffs, other agricultural products, feathers, timber and products (\$4), petroleum and products (\$4), chemicals, tyres.	16.4	16.4	16.4	16.4	16.4	16.4	16.4	16.4	16.4	Swing credit secret.
Greece	1.VI.54-31.VI.55 (Signed 19.V.54)	Wood and products, petroleum products, industrial equipment, tractors, chemical and pharmaceutical products.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	New payments agreement signed. Swing credit \$0.45.
Iceland	13.IV.54-31.XII.55 (Signed 13.IV.54)	Grain, preserved fruit, hardwood, petroleum products.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Payments agreement of 14.III.51. Swing credit secret.
Italy	20.XII.53-19.XII.54	Grain, eggs, vegetables, feeding-stuffs, timber, coke, petroleum products, chemicals.	11.2	11.2	11.2	11.2	11.2	11.2	11.2	11.2	11.2	Clearing agreement for 1954 between Rhein-Main Bank in Frankfurt and the Rumanian State Bank. Swing credit \$2.5.
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Swing credit \$0.1.
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Swing credit \$0.6.

Continued overleaf

Part 1 - Assessment is valid until 30.VI.56. Part

had an active balance of \$9, of which the U.S.S.R. has so far settled \$5 in gold.

other metal products, ethyl alcohol (6,000).

(395), furs (\$0.5).

France	1.VII.53-30.VI.54 (Signed 3.VII.53). Additional agreement signed 28.I.54	34	Original quotas: maize (65,000), crab meat, caviar, essential oils, anthracite (200,000), cotton, fur (100,000), rayon (400,000), chrome and manganese ore (35,000), sawnwood (75,000 m³), asbestos (6,000). Additional quotas: anthracite (90,000), sawnwood (75,000 m³), manganese ore (30,000), chemical pulp (10,000), raw cotton (7,000), furs, platinum (400 kgs.).	34	Citrus fruit, cocoa, cork (3,000), lead (3,000), iron and steel (100,000), ships of 5,000 gross tons each, 200 motor-cars, 200 tons of heavy material, woollen and rayon textiles.	This agreement is valid until 30.VI.56. Part of the French exports is to be delivered during the second and third years of the agreement. The U.S.S.R. will receive 10 per cent of the signed contracts for \$30 million. Mixed commission agreed on additional export quotas for the U.S.S.R. since some other quotas (for example, maize) were not utilized.	Swing credit unknown.
Greece	28.VII.53-28.VII.54 (Signed 28.VII.53)	10	Anthracite (10,000), petroleum products (300,000), sawnwood (45,000 m³)	10	Rice (500), spices, olive oil, tobacco (5,000), cotton (1,000), sponges.	The trade agreement is valid until 31.VII.55, quota until 31.VII.54. Iceland will receive total requirements of petroleum from the U.S.S.R., the latter will take about 10 per cent of Iceland's fish catch.	Swing credit \$1.0.
Iceland	1.VIII.53-31.VII.54 (Signed 1.VIII.53)	10	Rye meal (3,000), rice, potato flour, wheat bran (2,100), petroleum products (200,000), steel, cement (50,000).	10	Salted herrings (10,000), frozen fish (25,000).	Protocol to the trade and clearing agreement of 11.XII.48. In addition to the new wheat quota, Italy will receive 25,000 tons in exchange for goods already shipped (see clearing balance).	Swing credit unknown.
Italy	27.X.53-26.X.54 (Signed 27.X.53)	30	Wheat (100,000), crab meat, oil-cakes (10,000), essential oils, tobacco, asbestos (3,000), turpentine, furs (\$1.0), bristles, anthracite (100,000), crude petroleum (200,000), fuel oil (100,000), chrome ore (15,000), manganese ore (25,000), sawnwood (100,000 m³), paraffin (3,000). In addition the U.S.S.R. has agreed to export raw cotton (\$5.5), and crude petroleum (150,000), in order to work down the clearing debt.	28	Citrus fruit (20,000), almonds (1,000), tobacco, cork, rayon (2,000), essential oils, 3 freighters of 5,000 gross tons, 15 tug boats, cranes, equipment for other industry, equipment, textile machinery (\$1.0), machinery for food-processing industries, woollen and rayon goods.		Swing credit \$1.0. U.S.S.R. clearing debt at end of 1953 \$21 million.
Netherlands	1.I.54-31.XII.54 (Signed 28.IV.54)	..	Wheat (60-120,000), other grain (50,000), canned fish, tobacco, pig skins, sawnwood (8,000 m³), chrome (40,000 m³), sawn timber (210,000 m³), plywood, cellulose (5,000), anthracite (50,000), kola phosphates (40,000), coal-tar pitch (25,000), gas oil (40,000), turpentine oil, furs, essential oils, dyestuffs, manganese ore (40,000), motor-cars and spares.	..	Salted herrings (15,000), butter (15,000), meat (10,000), spices, leather, staple fibre (2,000), ships (of which 3 cargo of 6,500 tons each and 14 refrigerator ships of 2,000 tons each, 5 big dredgers, ship repairs, pharmaceuticals (including thiobromine, quinine and cocaine).	Protocol to the trade and payments agreement of 2.VII.48.	Clearing agreement of 11.XII.48. Swing credit \$1.0.
Norway	1.I.54-31.XII.54 (Signed 25.I.54)	28	Wheat (75,000), rye (30,000), fodder (45,000), crude phosphates (20,000), manganese (30,000) and chrome ores (7,500), motor-cars (2,000 units) and spares.	28	Salted (46,000) and frozen (10,000) fish, rayon (1,000), hardened fat (25,000), aluminium (2,000).	Protocol to the trade and clearing agreement of 1.I.47. Previous quota lists covered exchanges of \$17.5, but in October an additional agreement for exchanges of \$6 was signed.	Swing credit \$1.0.
Spain	1.VII.54-31.XII.55 (Signed 19.VI.54)	..	Grain, flour, oil-seeds, cement, anthracite, metal products.	..	Salted and frozen herring, other fish.	Compensation arrangement.	
Sweden	1.I.54-31.XII.54 (Signed 3.II.54)	30-40	Maize (10,000), oil-cakes (30,000), tobacco, cotton, petroleum and products (600,000), chrome ore (20,000), manganese ore (15,000), silver, toluol, paraffin, benzol, anthracite.	30-40	Herrings (2,000), butter (5,000), paper and cardboard (10,000), staple fibre (5,000), iron and steel, 20 fishing trawlers (of 1,200 gross tons each), and 5 small refrigerating ships to be delivered 1954-56, steel, industrial equipment, electrical machinery and apparatus, razor blades.	Protocol to the trade and clearing agreement of 7.X.46. A doubling of trade compared to 1953 is foreseen.	The U.S.S.R. long-term debt 31.XII.53 \$107 of which \$3.1 were utilized in 1953.
Switzerland							No swing credit.
Turkey							

Switzerland

Turkey

SOURCES AND METHODS

The General Level of Trade between Eastern and Western Europe (Table 1)

Country coverage

The data for all post-war years include the trade, partly estimated, of western European countries (other than western Germany) with eastern Germany. Since, however, eastern and western Germany were not separately identified in pre-war statistics, the volume figures for 1938 in relation to 1950 show the relationship between (a) the trade of all western European countries (including the whole of pre-war Germany) with eastern Europe (other than eastern Germany) in 1938; and (b) the trade of western European countries (including western Germany only) with eastern Europe (other than eastern Germany) in 1950.

In all tables, Yugoslavia is excluded from both western and eastern Europe.

Unit Value Indices

Imports into western Europe from eastern Europe

A direct computation has been made from quantities and values given in trade statistics of western European countries. Owing to the changing commodity composition of East-West trade, a chain system has been used; i.e., unit values for each year are compared with those of the preceding year. Thus, year-to-year comparisons are possible, but comparisons with the base year 1950 are not fully accurate (especially when individual price movements are very divergent).

Exports from western Europe to eastern Europe

The predominance of manufactures in western Europe's export trade makes impossible a direct computation from quantities and values. Thus, unit value indices have been derived from current values and values at 1950 prices computed with the method described in *Economic Survey of Europe in 1953*, page 308. For further details, see *Economic Bulletin for Europe*, Vol. 5, No. 2, page 61.

Trade of Western Europe with Eastern Europe (Appendix Table A)

Figures for imports of France from eastern Europe include the following amounts of non-monetary gold :

Year and quarter		Millions of dollars		
		Country of origin		
		Czechoslovakia	Hungary	U.S.S.R.
1952	— Quarterly average	—	—	—
1953	— First quarter	2.8	0.6	—
	— Second quarter	2.1	—	—
	— Third quarter	—	—	—
	— Fourth quarter	—	—	—
1954	— First quarter	—	—	10.3

Trade by Commodity Groups (Appendix Tables B and C)

The following lists show, in terms of the Standard International Trade Classification, the specification of commodities included in each group.

LIST OF COMMODITIES EXPORTED FROM WESTERN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES TO EASTERN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES

(Table B)

Commodity group	Groups of the SITC
1. Meat and meat preparations; live animals for food	001, 011 to 013
2. Butter and margarine	023, 091
3. Other dairy products, eggs and honey	021, 022, 024 to 029
4. Fish and fish preparations	031, 032
5. Fruits and vegetables	051 to 055
6. Tobacco, unmanufactured	121

LIST OF COMMODITIES EXPORTED FROM WESTERN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES
TO EASTERN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES (continued)

(Table B)

Commodity group	Groups of the SITC
7. Oil-seeds, oil nuts and oil kernels	221
8. Fuelwood; wood in the round; wood shaped or simply worked; veneers, plywood boards, artificial or reconstituted wood and other wood, worked, n.e.s.; wood manufactures n.e.s.	241 to 243, 631, 632
9. Pre-fabricated buildings and their assembled parts	811
10. Pulp and waste paper	251
11. Paper, paperboard and manufactures thereof	641, 642
12. Wool and other animal hair	262
13. Cotton	263
14. Vegetable fibres, except cotton	264, 265
15. Synthetic fibres	266
16. Waste materials from textile fabrics	267
17. Iron ore	281
18. Crude minerals, excluding coal, petroleum, fertilizer materials and precious stones	272
19. Animal and vegetable oils (not essential oils), fats, greases and derivatives	411 to 413
20. Chemical elements and compounds; dyeing, tanning and colouring materials; essential oils and toilet polishing and cleaning preparations; explosives; miscellaneous chemical materials and products	511, 512, 521 to 533, 551, 552, 591, 599
21. Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	541
22. Fertilizers, crude and manufactured	271, 561
23. Textile yarn and thread	651
24. Textile fabrics and made-up articles and related products (excluding floor coverings and tapestries)	652 to 656
25. Iron and steel (including alloy steel)	681
26. Aluminium	684
27. Copper, nickel, lead, zinc, tin and miscellaneous non-ferrous base metals employed in metallurgy	682, 683, 685 to 689
28. Manufactures of metals n.e.s.	699
29. Power-generating (except electric) machinery	711
30. Metal-working machinery	715
31. Agricultural machinery and implements, tractors other than steam, office machinery, mining, construction and other industrial machinery	712 to 714, 716
32. Electric machinery, apparatus and appliances	721
33. Railway vehicles	731
34. Road motor vehicles; road vehicles other than motor vehicles; aircraft	732 to 734
35. Ships and boats	735
36. Travel goods, handbags and similar articles; clothing, footwear	831, 841, 842, 851
37. Professional, scientific and controlling instruments; photographic and optical goods, watches and clocks	861 to 864
38. All other commodities	—

LIST OF COMMODITIES IMPORTED INTO WESTERN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES
FROM EASTERN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES

(Table C)

Commodity group	Groups of the S.I.T.C.
1. Live animals, chiefly for food	001
2. Meat and meat preparations	011 to 013
3. Butter, margarine and shortenings	023, 091
4. Eggs	025
5. Fish and fish preparations	031, 032
6. Wheat and spelt, unmilled	041
7. Barley, unmilled	043
8. Maize, unmilled	044
9. Cereals, unmilled, other than wheat, rice, barley and maize	045
10. Cereal preparations, including flour	046 to 048
11. Fruits and vegetables	051 to 055
12. Sugar	061

LIST OF COMMODITIES IMPORTED INTO WESTERN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES
FROM EASTERN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES (continued)

(Table C)

Commodity group	Groups of the S.I.T.C.
13. Feeding-stuffs for animals (excluding unmilled cereals)	081
14. Dairy products (excluding butter and eggs); rice; sugar preparations; coffee, tea, cocoa, spices and manufactures thereof; food preparations, n.e.s.	021, 022, 024, 026, 029, 042, 062, 071 to 075, 099
15. Oil-seeds, oil nuts and oil kernels; animal and vegetable oils, fats, greases and derivatives . .	221, 411 to 413
16. Wool and other animal hair	262
17. Vegetable fibres (excluding jute)	263, 265
18. Crude minerals (excluding coal, petroleum, fertilizer materials and precious stones); metal- liferous ores and metal scrap (excluding silver and platinum ores)	272, 281 to 284
19. Coal, coke and briquettes	311
20. Petroleum and products	312, 313
21. Fur skins, undressed; furs, dressed or dressed-and-dyed; fur clothing	212, 613, 842
22. Fuelwood and charcoal; wood in the round; wood shaped or simply worked; pulp and waste paper; veneers, plywood, boards, artificial or reconstituted wood and other wood, worked, n.e.s.; wood manufactures, n.e.s.; paper, paperboard and manufactures thereof	241 to 243, 251, 631, 632, 641, 642
23. Fertilizers, crude and manufactured	271, 561
24. Other chemicals	511 to 552, 591, 599
25. Textile yarn, fabrics, made-up articles and related products; clothing, except fur clothing . .	651 to 657, 841
26. Lime, cement and bricks	661, 662
27. Glass, glassware and pottery	664 to 666
28. Iron and steel	681
29. Machinery other than electric; electric machinery, apparatus and appliances	711 to 721
30. Transport equipment	731 to 735
31. Instruments, photographic supplies, watches	861 to 864, 891
32. All other commodities	—

CORRIGENDA

to the

Economic Bulletin for Europe, Vol. 6, No. 1

May 1954

Page 19 — Table 7 : *Czechoslovakia* : 1953 Actual.

Heavy industry, for " 104 " read " 101 ".

Light industry, for " 113 " read " 115 ".

Employment, for " 103 " read " 105 ".

U.S.S.R. : 1954 Plan

Gross output : Total, for " 117 " read " .. ".

Heavy industry, for " 123 " read " .. ".

Light industry, for " 115 " read " 112 ".

Employment, for " 108 " read " .. ".

Page 86 — Table XXXI : *Engineering* : *Czechoslovakia* :

For " Tension regulators for conveyor belts " read " Tension regulating stations ".

For " Electric tip-cars for mines " read " Electric cutters for mines ".

For " Compressed air tip-cars for mines " read " Pneumatic cutters ".

Page 87 — *Rumania* :

For " Mechanical seed drills for grain " read " Tractor-drawn grain drills ".

For " Mechanical reaper binders " read " Tractor-drawn reaper-binders ".

For " Mechanical cultivators " read " Tractor-drawn cultivators ".

For " Tip-cars for mines " read " Tip-cars ".

For " Cast-iron enamelware " read " Enamelled vessels ".

U.S.S.R. :

For " Tractor-drawn seed drills " read " Tractor-drawn mowers ".

Page 90 — *Building materials, etc.* : *Czechoslovakia* :

Cement production in 1953 : for " 115 " read " 105 ".



SUPPLEMENTARY STATISTICS¹

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¹ For notes on the sources and methods used in the compilation of the statistics, see pages 104–108.

Table I
INDEX NUMBERS OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION IN WESTERN EUROPE

Country	Percentage share of total in 1952 ^a	1950 = 100											
		1951	1952	1953	1952				1953				1954
					First quarter	Second quarter	Third quarter	Fourth quarter	First quarter	Second quarter	Third quarter	Fourth quarter	First quarter ^b
Austria	2.2	114	115	117	114	116	115	114	106	116	119	127	115
Belgium	3.7	115	112	112	113	112	105	115	108	113	109	115*	114
Luxembourg	0.3	123	123	112	127	122	118	122	117	121	106	104	105
Denmark	1.7	102	98	100	99	101	91	102	101	102	94	105	103
Finland	0.8	116	110	112	117	109	97	116	108	109	108	125	121
France ^c	13.8	109	108	109*	117	114	101	113	111	113	95	114	116
Saar	0.4	122	128	125	128	130	126	127	124	129	124	125	125
Western Germany	21.8	119	128	139	121	125	126	141	129	137	138	152	143
West Berlin	0.8	145	160	192	149	156	158	177	177	185	193	214	212
Greece ^d	0.7	114	114	131	115	113	110	115	110	122	133	152	150
Ireland	0.6	103	97	107	97	97	93	103	100	108	108	115	106
Italy	8.2	113	116	127	113	116	112	122	119	124	125	138	133
Netherlands	3.3	104	106	117	104	103	103	114	113	117	115	125	121
Norway	1.2	107	108	113	118	106	97	113	118	110	104	119	128
Sweden	4.3	105	103	105	107	108	90	110	106	109	90	115	111
Turkey ^d	1.0	104	118	130	110	115	119	127	..	..	..	..	..
United Kingdom	33.3	105	101	106	106	102	91	105	107	108	99*	113	115
Yugoslavia	1.9	97	96	106*	86	95*	95*	105*	91*	104*	107*	124*	99
Total of countries listed .	100.0	110	110	116	113	111	103	116	113	117	110	124	122

Sources and methods: See "Notes to the Statistics".

NOTE.—(i) The index numbers relate to mining and quarrying, manufacturing, and gas, water and electricity production, but not building—i.e., Divisions 1, 2-3, and 5 of the *International Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities*.

(ii) The index numbers are corrected for the number of working-days for Belgium, Luxembourg, Denmark, France, Saar, Western Germany, West Berlin, the Netherlands (except metal-mining and metal-making, metal-using and chemicals), Norway and Sweden; in other words, the influence of public holidays is eliminated, but not that of other absence from work. The index numbers for the United Kingdom are for a standard week, uncorrected for holidays, but an adjustment is made for the changing position of Easter. The other index numbers [Finland, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Netherlands (for metal-mining and metal-making, metal-using and chemicals), Spain (for sectors), Turkey and Yugoslavia] are for calendar months or quarters with no adjustments. For Austria, the index numbers always refer to a thirty-day month,

thereby correcting for the varying number of days in the month. Annual index numbers are not always the averages of the quarterly index numbers, owing to the difference in length of the quarters.

^a The percentages are obtained by applying the volume index numbers for 1952 (1938 = 100) to 1938 weights, which are proportional to estimated net output in that year. The figures thus calculated take no account of shifts in relative prices since 1938.

^b Provisional.

^c The component for the metal-using industries incorporated in the index for total production has been adjusted as in Table V. Further, the annual figures include, and the quarterly figures exclude, manufactures of food and beverages, of wood, and of clothing.

^d For Greece, annual index numbers include, in addition to industries included in the quarterly index numbers, lignite mining and, for Turkey, the production of sugar and wine.

Table II
INDEX NUMBERS OF ENERGY PRODUCTION

Country	1950 = 100											
	1951	1952	1953	1952				1953				1954
				First quarter	Second quarter	Third quarter	Fourth quarter	First quarter	Second quarter	Third quarter	Fourth quarter	First quarter <i>a</i>
Austria <i>b</i>	116	123	133	120	124	126	124	121	130	138	143	138
Belgium	114	122	124	125	122	115	124	124	126	121	125	127
Luxembourg	114	117	123	120	115	114	119	120	122	123	127	131
Denmark	114	123	123	136	104	105	143	145	100	106	142	158
Finland <i>c</i>	110	112	128	113	105	104	127	127	120	123	142	141
France	111	117	117	122	114	109	124	124	115	102	124	129
Saar	109	110	109	111	108	109	110	114	110	104	110	113
Western Germany	115	124	132	124	119	121	134	132	127	129	140	142
Italy	122	139	158	130	138	141	148	147	152	157	175	171
Norway <i>d</i>	101	107	111	118	103	94	114	117	104	100	123	135
Spain <i>d</i>	116	129*	135*	133*	130*	124*	130*	130*	140*	134*	138*	..
Turkey <i>b</i>	110	118	133	117	111	111	139	..	..	..	..	..
United Kingdom	106	108*	111	117*	105*	98	116*	121*	109	97*	119*	126

Sources and methods: See "Notes to the Statistics".

NOTE.—The index numbers cover the production of coal, petroleum, coal and petroleum products, electricity, natural and manufactured gas, steam—i.e., major groups 11, 13, 32 and 51 of the *International Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities*. See also the general note (ii) to Table I.

^a Provisional.

^b Excluding manufactured gas.

^c Including water services.

^d Excluding the manufacture of petroleum products.

Table III
INDEX NUMBERS OF METAL-MINING AND METAL-MAKING

Country	1950 = 100											
	1951	1952	1953	1952				1953				1954
				First quarter	Second quarter	Third quarter	Fourth quarter	First quarter	Second quarter	Third quarter	Fourth quarter	First quarter
Austria	120	135	148*	125	144	144	126	124	151	165	158	147
Belgium	129	124	113	135	124	111	127	119	117	104	114	118
Luxembourg	128	130	115	137	128	123	130	123	125	106	104	107
Finland	136	142	130	149	137	130	151	123	131	122	143	138
France	115	122	111	126	129	108	124	115	117	95	116*	116
Western Germany . .	121	134	129	129	133	133	141	134	129	123	131	133
West Berlin	152	192	210	169	193	184	224	205	194	204	237	246
Greece	148	189	227	180	189	191	192	186	218	251	259	222
Italy	128	142	141	134	144	144	144	125	137	146	157	147
Netherlands	110	111	140	104	108	114	120	136	140	142	144	143
Norway	108	118	127	119	115	110	127	128	131	119	132	132
Spain	113	122	129	114	125	121	132	125*	132	125	131	..
Sweden	119	122	123	121	127	112	130	125	136	103	132*	126
Turkey ^b	95	136	167	99	151	165	134	..	..	..	..	..
United Kingdom . . .	106	109	106*	111	111	101	111	110*	106*	96*	113*	116

Sources and methods: See "Notes to the Statistics".

NOTE.—The index numbers cover the production of metalliferous ores, primary metal, rolled products, castings, forgings and other basic forms of ferrous and non-ferrous metals—i.e., major groups 12 and 34 of the *International Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities*. See also the general note (ii) to Table I.

^a Provisional.

^b The index numbers cover metal-mining only and exclude metal-making, for which no data are available.

Table IV
INDEX NUMBERS OF PRODUCTION IN METAL-USING INDUSTRIES

Country	1950 = 100											
	1951	1952	1953	1952				1953				1954
				First quarter	Second quarter	Third quarter	Fourth quarter	First quarter	Second quarter	Third quarter	Fourth quarter	First quarter
Austria	118	125	110	128	128	123	123	111	105	104	118	109
Belgium	118	115	109	113	118	109	119	108	109	108	111	..
Luxembourg	97	98	96	102	97	94	98	99	95	93	98	97
Denmark ^b	108	104	103	111	109	93	102	102	105	94	111	113
Finland ^c	125	123	110	134	124	110	125	115	110	98	119	118
France ^d	111	115	114	115	118	111	117	115	112	92	103	110
of which : transport equipment .	109	116	123	121	118	107	117	120	134	106	133	142
Western Germany	133	150	154	143	152	146	158	146	157	152	164	165
of which : transport equipment .	128	158	172	141	165	164	164	156	179*	174*	179	202
West Berlin	158	171	194	164	169	168	183	177	189	194	216	216
Greece	120	113*	134*	119	109*	103*	118*	115	123*	137*	161*	167
Hungary ^e	151	205	..	143	137	134	..	122	133	..	..	..
Ireland	97	88	93	91	100	80	82	79	95	94	103	112
Italy	108	116	131	109	118	111	124	128	132	125	139	136
of which : transport equipment .	99	109	138	97	113	105	120	127	138	132	156	156
Netherlands	103	109	122	107	109	111	109	110	122	131	126	119
Norway	110	113	113	123	113	97	120	122	113	100	119	119
Sweden	105	104	97	114	112	87	105	105	102	78	104*	104
United Kingdom	107	107	110	113	112	96	110	111*	112	102*	118*	119
of which : transport equipment .	102	102	114	106	109	92	107	112	117	107	122*	128

Sources and methods : See "Notes to the Statistics".

NOTE.—The index numbers cover the manufacture of metal products, machinery and transport equipment—i.e., major groups 35 to 38 inclusive of the *International Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities*.

The index numbers for the subgroup "transport equipment" include as nearly as possible the manufacture of and repairs to railway rolling-stock, motor vehicles, bicycles and aircraft, but not shipbuilding—i.e., groups 382 to 389 inclusive of the above standard classification. See also the general note (ii) to Table I.

^a Provisional.

^b Including metal-making—i.e., major group 34.

^c Including the manufacture of precision instruments—i.e., major group 39.

^d The annual figures are based on estimates of the volume of final goods. The quarterly series is incomplete and is partly based on indirect indicators of output, and its movements may not reflect accurately changes in production. The two series have been linked by adjusting the average of the quarterly figures for 1952 to the annual figure for that year.

^e Quarterly index numbers are based upon the corresponding quarter of the previous year.

Table V
INDEX NUMBERS OF CHEMICAL PRODUCTION

Country	1950 = 100											
	1951	1952	1953	1952				1953				1954
				First quarter	Second quarter	Third quarter	Fourth quarter	First quarter	Second quarter	Third quarter	Fourth quarter	
Austria	103	94	103	92	96	96	94	93	101	107	111	119
Belgium	119	116	113	123	127	112	101	103	120	106	123	130
Luxembourg	133	128	124	133	129	122	129	129	134	117	114	118
Denmark ^b	102	92	95	88	97	89	94	95	98	91	97	96
Finland	116	101	119	101	102	96	103	108	125	116	128	131
France	113	107	114	116	110	93	110	109	116	104	127	126
Western Germany	120	123	145	119	121	121	133	136	145	146	156	156
West Berlin	141	145	190	136	148	135	160	174	186	183	218	210
Ireland	102	97	113	106	95	84	104	120	115	101	118	120
Italy	130	119	140	120	120	115	121	121	135	149*	156*	157
Netherlands ^c	114	117	126	114	119	118	114	122	120	120	143	154
Norway	119	115	115	156	102	100	103	144	99	107	111	190
Spain	114	159	176	147	148	136	204	202	179	154	169	..
United Kingdom	106	100	115	109	99*	91	106	115	116*	110	123	..
Yugoslavia	102*	103*	111*	102	107*	90*	100*	99*	117*	111*	118*	114

Sources and methods: See "Notes to the Statistics".

NOTE.—The index numbers cover the production of basic industrial chemicals, fertilizers, vegetable and animal oils and fats, and other chemical preparations such as soaps, perfumes, medicinal preparations, etc. The production of synthetic fibres and yarns has been excluded wherever possible. The definition corresponds as nearly as possible to that of major group 31 of the

International Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities. See also the general note (ii) to Table I.

a Provisional.

b Including petroleum and rubber manufactures.

c Including synthetic fibres and yarns.

Table VI
INDEX NUMBERS OF TEXTILE PRODUCTION

Country	1950 = 100											
	1951	1952	1953	1952				1953				1954
				First quarter	Second quarter	Third quarter	Fourth quarter	First quarter	Second quarter	Third quarter	Fourth quarter	
Austria	117	100	107	122	94	81	104	105	100	103	117	114
Belgium	102	85	94	83	77	77	101	88	92	92	106	118
Luxembourg	87	75	89	74	74	67	85	87	88	84	97	98
Denmark	90	83	88	85	80	72	94	93	92	79	88	86
Finland ^b	108	107	114	106	109	93	120	116	119	95	129	122
France	106	94	98	106	98	74	98	95	102	84	110	107
Western Germany	111	104	121	103	87	99	126	113	116	122	133	125
Greece	116	109	119	118	105	102	111*	103	108	119	145	147
Hungary ^c	120	130	..	119	110	107	..	..	99	..	..	..
Ireland	101	89	129	96	76	77	110	117	115	116	131	123
Italy	112	96	104	102	92	88	103	101	104	99	112	110
Netherlands ^d	99	90	107	90	80	88	102	105	103	105	114	113
Norway	106	89	93	99	85	75	99	102	89	78	103	104
Spain	96	118	125	112	115	115	129	131	124	119	127	..
Sweden	101	86*	96*	90	91*	72	95*	97*	100*	84*	106	101
United Kingdom	101	81	97	91	74	71	91	98	98	90	102*	104
Yugoslavia ^b	87*	79*	77*	79	78*	71*	85*	73*	75*	69*	91*	81

Sources and methods: See "Notes to the Statistics".

NOTE.—The index numbers cover the manufacture of textiles, including the making of synthetic fibres and yarns, excluding clothing—i.e., major group 23 of the International Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities. See also the general note (ii) to Table I.

a Provisional.

b Including the manufacture of clothing. For Finland, this branch represents about one-third of the total coverage of the index.

c Quarterly index numbers are based upon the corresponding quarter of the previous year.

d Excluding synthetic fibres and yarns.

Table VII
INDEX NUMBERS OF PRODUCTION IN THE FOOD, BEVERAGES AND TOBACCO INDUSTRIES

Country	1950 = 100											
	1951	1952	1953	1952				1953				1954
				First quarter	Second quarter	Third quarter	Fourth quarter	First quarter	Second quarter	Third quarter	Fourth quarter	First quarter a
Austria	106	111	114	104	107	110	125	102	110	109	135	99
Belgium	103	107	109	107	110	108	104	104	110	112	110•	105
Luxembourg	114	110	111	102	118	120	99	105	126	117	99	107
Denmark	99	97	99	93	104	98	94	93	107	98	98	93
Finland	110	112	123	109	112	102	122	108	119	127	136	110
France	99	89	99	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Saar	105	113	128	97	121	122	114•	117	136	131•	127	124
Western Germany	106	113	131	92	110	110	142	104	123	128	171	114
West Berlin	109	112	143	106	113	104	126	133	139	134	166	145
Greece	110	108	119	103	117	110	102	104	119	131	132	133
Ireland	101	108	114	98	113	118	103	99	124	128	113	93
Italy	103	107	110	107	105	99	116	107	103	104	125•	111
Netherlands	101	101	104	90	101	101	114	90	104	108	118	91
Norway	103	104	106	100	112	104	100	97	118	111	97	96
Sweden	100	98	101•	92	102	89	109	99	100	90	117•	95
United Kingdom	98	101	107	97	109	98	102	99	116	104	110	103

NOTE.—The index numbers cover the production of food manufacturing, beverage and tobacco industries—i.e., major groups 20, 21 and 22 of the

International Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities. See also the general note (ii) to Table I.
a Provisional.

Table VIII
INDEX NUMBERS OF PRODUCTION OF BUILDING AND ALLIED MATERIALS

Country	1950 = 100											
	1951	1952	1953	1952				1953				1954
				First quarter	Second quarter	Third quarter	Fourth quarter	First quarter	Second quarter	Third quarter	Fourth quarter	First quarter
Austria	114	104	96	67	119	135	93	55	110	124	94	53
Belgium	125	104	119	99	112	106	98	96	131	129	121	98
Denmark	105	104	104	85	114	115	102	84	114	116	101	79
Finland ^a	108	97	102	104	101	96	88	67	99	124	117	98
France ^b	114	121	118	115	129	119	119	106	129	114	122	104
Western Germany	114	115	125	97	119	130	113	92	130	144	132	100
Greece ^c	128	154	192	132	159	171	156	125	194	221	226	178
Ireland ^c	110	99	103	96	101	100	97	98	103	98	114	99
Italy	109	116	138	103	121	118	122	124	144	137	146	123
Netherlands ^d	104	106	107	105	104	104	108	101	105	107	116	108
Norway ^c	110	121	126	115	113	126	129	116	113	129	142	140
United Kingdom ^c	105	104	108	109	104	98	105	107	106	105	114	..

Sources and methods: See "Notes to the Statistics".

NOTE.—The index covers stone-quarrying and the manufacture of cement, bricks, tiles, glass and glass products and other non-metallic mineral products—i.e., major groups 14 and 33 of the *International Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities*. See also the general note (ii) to Table I.

^a Including asbestos, asphalt and peat—i.e., major group 19.

^b Including electric bulbs and tubes, and optical glass.

^c Excluding quarrying.

^d Excluding the manufacture of glass and glass products, and pottery, china and earthenware—i.e., groups 332 and 333.

Table IX
INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT IN INDUSTRY IN WESTERN EUROPE

Country	Number of wage and salary earners employed in mid-1953 (millions)	1950 = 100											
		1951	1952	1953	1952				1953				1954
		Average			March	June	Sept.	Dec.	March	June	Sept.	Dec.	March ^a
Austria	0.8	105	103	101	104	103	103	100	100	101	103	102	102
Belgium	1.1	104	102	99	102	101	102	101	100*	98	99	97	97
Denmark ^{b e}	0.5	99	94	97	98	98	100	94	99	102	105	96	100
Finland ^{c e}	0.4	103	98	94	100	98	96	94	93	94	94	93	94
France	4.4	102	101	99	102	101	101	100	99	99	100	99	99
Saar	0.2	105	108	109	107	107	109	109	109	109	109	109	109
Western Germany	7.4	108	112	116	110	113	115	114	113	117	119	118	119
West Berlin	0.3	112	117	122	118	114	122	117	121	120	127	121	126
Ireland ^d	0.1	101	96	103	97	94	95	97	102	103	106	107	106
Italy ^e	3.0	101	101	101	99	100	104	100	100	100	105	100	..
Netherlands	1.1	103	100	103	100	99	101	100	102	103	104	104	105
Norway	0.3	102	101	102	101	103	101	100	100	104	102	101	102
Sweden ^e	0.9	102	99	96	100	98	99	97	96	96	96	97	97
Switzerland ^e	0.8	109	112	112	112	112	112	112	111	112	112	112	112
United Kingdom ^{d f}	10.0	102	102	103	102	101	101	102	102	102	104	104	104
Total of countries listed	31.3	104	104	105	104	104	105	104	104	105	106	105	..

NOTE.—The index numbers relate as nearly as possible to wage and salary earners in mining and quarrying, manufacturing, and gas, water and electricity production, but not building—i.e., Divisions 1, 2-3 and 5 of the *International Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities*.

^a Provisional.

^b Index numbers based on man-hours worked.

^c The index number for 1950 does not reflect the September-October strikes because no count of labour was taken during that period.

^d Index numbers include employers as well as employees.

^e Index numbers refer to wage-earners only.

^f Great Britain only.

Table X
INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT IN METAL-MINING AND METAL-MAKING INDUSTRIES

Country	1950 = 100											
	1951	1952	1953	1952				1953				1954
				March	June	Sept.	Dec.	March	June	Sept.	Dec.	March ^a
Austria	103	106	104	106	106	106	105	105	103	104	105	106
Belgium	112	111	105	112	110	109	111	107	105	103	104	103
Luxembourg ^b	104	106	106	107	106	106	107	106	107	105	104	104
France	101	104	101	104	104	104	104	102	100	99	98	98
Saar	114	118	117	117	117	118	118	117	116	116	114	113
Western Germany	113	129	132	127	130	132	132	131	132	132	132	132
Italy ^b	102	103	100	102	104	103	102	100	102	100	98	..
Netherlands	107	110	111	111	110	110	109	110	110	112	114	115
Sweden ^b	102	105	105	105	105	104	106	107	106	104	103	102
United Kingdom ^c	101	105	102	103	103	103	104	102	101	102	102	102

NOTE.—The index numbers cover as far as possible workers employed in the production of metalliferous ores, primary metal, rolled products, castings, forgings and other basic forms of ferrous and non-ferrous metals—i.e., major groups 12 and 34 of the *International Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities*. However, for Austria, Western Germany, Italy,

Netherlands and the United Kingdom, metallic ore mining is not covered.

^a Provisional.

^b Wage-earners only.

^c Great Britain only.

Table XI
INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT IN METAL-USING INDUSTRIES

Country	1950 = 100											
	1951	1952	1953	1952				1953				1954
				March	June	Sept.	Dec.	March	June	Sept.	Dec.	March ^a
Belgium ^b	109	110	105	110	110	110	108	107	106	106	104	104
France	103	104	101	105	104	104	102	101	101	101	102	102
Western Germany	111	116	122	113	117	119	119	119	123	126	125	127
West Berlin	117	123	126	122	123	126	124	124	126	129	128	129
Italy ^b	100	100	103	100	100	101	101	102	103	103	104	..
Netherlands	107	109	111	109	108	109	108	109	110	113	114	116
Sweden ^b	103	104	97	106	103	103	101	98	96	96	96	97
Switzerland ^b	112	120	118	119	121	121	121	118	119	117	118	117
United Kingdom ^c	104	107	108	108	107	107	108	107	107	108	110	110

NOTE.—The index numbers cover workers employed in the following industries: manufacture of metal products, machinery and transport equipment—i.e., major groups 35 to 38 inclusive of the *International Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities*.

^a Provisional.

^b Wage-earners only.

^c Great Britain only.

Table XII
INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT IN CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES

Country	1950 = 100											
	1951	1952	1953	1952				1953				1954
				March	June	Sept.	Dec.	March	June	Sept.	Dec.	March ^a
Austria ^{b c}	103	99	99	100	98	99	96	95	99	102	102	102
France ^{b d}	105	104	103	105	103	103	102	102	103	103	103	105
Western Germany	108	110	113	109	110	111	110	111	113	115	116	118
West Berlin	99	100	102	100	99	100	100	101	103	104	103	103
Italy ^e	102	103	..	104	103	102	103	105	106	107	..	..
Netherlands	108	108	111	109	108	107	109	110	110	112	114	117
Norway ^c	110	109	108	110	108	106	105	107	108	108	107	116
Sweden ^e	103	99	96	101	103	97	97	95	95	95	96	96
Switzerland ^e	108	107	106	108	108	106	106	106	107	106	107	108
United Kingdom ^f	102	103	103	105	102	103	102	102	103	105	105	106

Sources and methods: See "Notes to the Statistics".

NOTE.—The index numbers cover employment in the production of basic industrial chemicals, fertilizers, and other chemical preparations such as soap, perfumes, medical preparations, vegetable and animal oils, matches and the refining of petroleum—i.e., major group 31 and group 321 of the *International Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities*.

^a Provisional.

^b Including rubber.

^c Excluding the refining of petroleum.

^d Including tobacco.

^e Wage-earners only.

^f Great Britain only; including coke-ovens and by-products.

Table XIII
INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT IN THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY

Country	1950 = 100											
	1951	1952	1953	1952				1953				1954
				March	June	Sept.	Dec.	March	June	Sept.	Dec.	March ^a
Belgium	104	92	88	94	88	89	93	88	86	89	89	89
Denmark ^{b c}	88	82	89	87	80	86	89	95	93	95	88	83
France	101	96	93	98	95	94	94	93	92	92	93	92
Western Germany	110	110	113	109	107	110	113	111	113	116	115	114
Italy ^b	101	97	93	99	95	96	96	95	91	93	93	..
Netherlands	100	94	99	94	91	94	97	99	98	100	102	102
Sweden ^b	99	85	89	88	81	82	87	89	88	89	90	87
Switzerland ^b	108	102	104	106	99	99	102	103	103	105	107	107
United Kingdom ^d	101	92	95	95	88	90	93	95	95	97	98	99

NOTE.—The index numbers cover workers employed in the textile industry, including the making of synthetic fibres and yarns, but excluding clothing—i.e., major group 23 of the *International Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities*.

^a Provisional.

^b Wage-earners only.

^c Based on man-hours worked.

^d Great Britain only.

Table XIV
INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT IN THE FOOD, BEVERAGES AND TOBACCO INDUSTRIES

Country	1950 = 100											
	1951	1952	1953	1952				1953				1954
				March	June	Sept.	Dec.	March	June	Sept.	Dec.	March ^a
Austria	101	100	103	92	97	99	107	95	101	103	116	97
Belgium	99	97	98	94	97	101	98	94	97	102	99	94
Denmark ^{b c}	96	94	95	94	98	98	90	95	100	98	93	92
France	104 ^a	105	107	102	107	108	104	104	108	112	105	104
Western Germany	105	111	115	107	110	115	113	111	115	120	119	116
Italy ^c	101	102	102	85	95	145	89	85	92	154	91	..
Netherlands	101 ^a	101 ^a	101 ^a	98 ^a	102 ^a	105 ^a	100 ^a	98 ^a	101 ^a	105 ^a	101 ^a	99
Sweden ^c	98	96	92	93	99	98	95	92	97	96	94	91
Switzerland ^c	101	104	104	101	103	107	104	100	102	109	105	105
United Kingdom ^d	103	104	106	102	105	105	104	103	106	108	106	105

Sources and methods: See "Notes to the Statistics".

NOTE.—The index numbers cover workers employed in the production of food-manufacturing, beverage and tobacco industries—i.e., major groups 20, 21 and 22 of the *International Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities*.

^a Provisional.

^b Index numbers based on man-hours worked.

^c Wage-earners only.

^d Great Britain only.

Table XVI
PRODUCTION OF ELECTRIC POWER
Billions of kilowatt-hours

Country	1951		1952		1953		1952		1953				1954
	Total	of which: Hydro	Total	of which: Hydro	Total	of which: Hydro	Third quarter	Fourth quarter	First quarter	Second quarter	Third quarter	Fourth quarter	First quarter ^a
Austria	7.4	5.7	8.0	6.4	8.8	6.5	2.1	2.0	1.8	2.3	2.4	2.2	2.0
Belgium	9.5	0.1	9.5	0.1	9.8	0.1	2.2	2.5	2.5	2.3	2.3	2.8	2.7
Luxembourg	0.8	—	0.8	—	0.9	—	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Denmark	2.4	—	2.6	—	2.6	—	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.8
Finland	4.6	3.9	4.8	4.3	5.3	5.0	1.0	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.5
France	38.3	21.2	40.8	22.4	41.3	21.0	8.8	10.4	10.1	9.5	8.8	10.6	..
Saar	1.4	—	1.8	—	1.7	—	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	..
Western Germany	49.2	9.2	53.7	10.1	60.5	9.0	13.7	15.6	15.0	13.7	14.8	17.0	..
Greece ^b	0.7	—	0.8	—	0.9	—	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3
Ireland ^b	1.0	0.4	1.1	0.4	1.2	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4
Italy	29.2	26.3	30.8	27.1	32.6	27.8	8.0	7.9	7.6	7.8	8.1	8.4	..
Netherlands	7.5	—	8.1	—	9.1	—	1.9	2.4	2.3	2.0	2.1	2.7	..
Norway	17.8	17.7	18.9	18.8	19.6	19.5	4.2	4.9	4.8	4.5	4.5	5.4	5.7
Portugal	1.0	0.8	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.0	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	..
Spain	8.3	6.9	8.4	6.9	10.1	7.8	2.0	2.2	2.1	2.3	2.2	2.2	..
Sweden	19.4	18.2	20.5	19.5	22.3	21.2	4.8	5.7	5.4	5.4	5.1	6.4	..
Switzerland ^c	12.2	12.2	12.9	12.8	13.5	13.4	3.0	2.6	2.4	3.0	3.2	2.5	2.2
Turkey	0.9	0.1	1.0	0.1	1.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3
United Kingdom ^b	60.4	1.5	62.8	1.7	66.0	1.8	13.0	18.1	18.4	14.8	13.9	18.5	20.4
Yugoslavia	2.6	1.4	2.7	1.4	3.0	1.5	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	..
Western Europe	274.6	125.6	291.3	133.2	311.8	136.1	67.4	78.9	77.0	71.6	71.7	83.8	..
Bulgaria	1.0	..	1.3	..	1.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Czechoslovakia	10.4	..	11.7	..	12.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Eastern Germany	20.7	..	22.4	..	23.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hungary	3.5	..	4.2	..	4.6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Poland	10.6	..	12.0	..	13.6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rumania	2.6	..	3.0	..	3.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Eastern Europe	48.8	..	54.6	..	59.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
U.S.S.R.	103.0	..	116.4	..	133.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

NOTE.—Yearly figures for 1951 and 1952 are of total production of electricity and include, therefore : production of all public utilities, production supplied to the public grid by industrial plants, and production of industrial plants which is consumed *in situ*. Figures for quarters, however, are in some cases less complete. For detailed definitions, see *Economic Bulletin for Europe*, Vol. 5, No. 1.

^a Provisional.

^b Public utilities only. United Kingdom figures exclude Northern Ireland.

^c Annual figures refer to the year ending 30 September of the year indicated.

including : Bulgaria, Eastern Germany, Hungary and Rumania, 60 million tons.

g Including : Austria, Denmark, Finland, Greece, Ireland, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland, Trieste (Zone A), Turkey (new in 1951), and Yugoslavia. Production of Norwegian mines in 1951 estimated at 1.5 billion kilowatt-hours.

h Including bunkers. Excluding : Austria, Denmark, Finland, Greece, Ireland, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland, Trieste (Zone A), Turkey (new in 1951), and Yugoslavia. Production of Norwegian mines in 1951 estimated at 1.5 billion kilowatt-hours.

Table XVII
FINISHED STEEL—PRODUCTION, TRADE AND APPARENT CONSUMPTION (Thousands of tons)

Country	1952	1953				1954	Country	1952	1953				1954
		First quarter	Second quarter	Third quarter	Fourth quarter	First quarter ^a			First quarter	Second quarter	Third quarter	Fourth quarter	First quarter
Belgium and Luxembourg							Spain						
Production : Belgium . . .	4 126*	3 598				927	Production	583	134	143	131.	150	180*
Production : Luxembourg . .	2 490	2 118				507	Imports	44*	13	18	17	25*	25*
Imports	94	213				48	Exports	6	—	—	—	—	—
Exports	4 719	4 214				1 003	Apparent consumption . .	621*	147	161	148.	175*	205*
Apparent consumption . . .	1 991*	1 715				480							
France and Saar							Sweden						
Production : France . . .	8 340	7 575*				1 812	Production	1 148	315	276	261*	362*	325*
Production : Saar	2 015	1 909*				469	Imports	804	128	142	154	158*	160
Imports	88	168*				79	Exports	1 69	49	41	40	56	42
Exports	2 561	3 383*				797	Apparent consumption . .	1 783	394	377	375*	464*	443*
Apparent consumption . . .	7 882	6 269*				1 563							
Western Germany							United Kingdom						
Production	12 143	11 437				2 829	Production	13 557	3 652*	3 587*	3 167	3 700*	3 834
Imports	873	1 201				280	Imports	1 554	932	232	235	172	174
Exports	1 769	1 848				578	Exports	1 937	2 070	508	504	505	520
Apparent consumption . . .	11 247	10 790				2 531	Apparent consumption . .	13 174	12 968*	3 438*	3 315	2 897	3 318*
Italy (including Trieste) ^b							Yugoslavia						
Production : Italy	2 793	2 711*				723	Production	336*	375	95	91	104	100*
Production : Trieste	42	37				10	Imports	105	106	23	23	29	20
Imports	504	650				196	Apparent consumption . .	441*	481	109	126	114	120*
Exports	132	168				19							
Apparent consumption . . .	3 207	3 230*				910	Other western European countries ^d						
Netherlands							Production						
Production	464	710				180	Imports	685	662*	160	155	164*	181
Imports	1 038	1 238*				361	Exports	2 075	1 915*	399	432	516	469
Exports	152	279*				81	Apparent consumption . .	50	47	12	12	11	13
Apparent consumption . . .	1 350	1 669				460							
European Coal and Steel Community							Total western Europe						
Production	32 413*	30 095.				7 458	Production	49 565*	47 883*	12 656*	11 978	11 012*	12 237*
Imports from members ^c . .	2 126	2 723				..	Net exports	4 361*	5 442*	1 097	1 547	1 351	1 452*
Imports from non-members ^c	471	747				..	Apparent consumption . .	45 204*	42 441*	11 559*	10 431	9 661*	10 785*
Exports to non-members ^c . .	7 207	7 169				5 944							
Apparent consumption . . .	25 677*	23 673					Czechoslovakia						
Austria							Production	2 600*	3 000*	..	..	..	..
Production	843	872				243	Eastern Germany	1 308	1 491	..	..	..	..
Imports	154	49				11	Hungary	1 050*	1 125*	..	..	..	..
Exports	199	367				127	Poland	2 193	2 522	..	..	..	..
Apparent consumption . . .	798	554				127	Rumania	512	530*	..	..	..	..
							Total eastern Europe . . .	7 663*	8 668*	..	..	..	..
							U.S.S.R.	26 800	29 500	..	..	..	..

^a Provisional.^b Free territory of Trieste (British/United States Zones).^c Partly estimated. See *Economic Bulletin for Europe*, Vol. 6, No. 1, Denmark, Finland, Ireland, Norway, Portugal, Switzerland and Turkey.^d Denmark, Finland, Ireland, Norway, Portugal, Switzerland and Turkey.

a Provisional.

b Free territory of Trieste (British/United States Zones).

c Partly estimated. See *Economic Bulletin for Europe*, Vol. 6, No. 1.
d Denmark, Finland, Ireland, Norway, Portugal, Switzerland and Turkey.

Table XVIII. — CONSTRUCTION OF DWELLINGS AND INDICATORS OF TOTAL BUILDING ACTIVITY
(Thousands of dwellings or index numbers)

		1950				1951				1952				1953				1954					
		First quarter	Second quarter	Third quarter	Fourth quarter	First quarter	Second quarter	Third quarter	Fourth quarter	First quarter	Second quarter	Third quarter	Fourth quarter	First quarter	Second quarter	Third quarter	Fourth quarter	First quarter	Second quarter	Third quarter	Fourth quarter		
Belgium :	Dwellings authorized	65	51	48*	48	38*	90	105	11.3	8.1*	9.8*	14.9*	12.6*	10.4*	11.1	87	105	106	104	89	105	106	104
	Dwellings completed	100	98	98	100	100	100	100	96	96	87	105	106	104	89	105	106	104	89	105	106	104	
	Construction, index 1950 = 100	100	98	98	100	100	100	100	96	96	87	105	106	104	89	105	106	104	89	105	106	104	
	Dwellings begun	22	17	23	24	24	18	20	6.1	3.0	3.9	5.8	5.3	5.2	4.2	21	22	23	23	22	22	23	23
Denmark :	Dwellings under construction ^b	22	18	22	24	24	18	20	22	21	21	22	23	23	22	21	22	23	23	22	22	23	23
	Dwellings completed	20	22	19	21	21	3.4	3.8	4.3	4.8	3.2	4.8*	4.4	5.8	4.8	3.2	4.8*	4.4	5.8	4.8	3.2	4.8*	4.4
	Construction, index 1950 = 100	100	100	101	111	111	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	Dwellings authorized . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Finland :	Dwellings completed . . . . .	..	29	31	29	29	3.3	2.1	2.9	4.1	2.5	2.2	2.8	3.5	3.6	2.5	2.2	2.8	3.5	3.6	2.5	2.2	2.8
	Construction, index 1950 = 100	100	97*	91*	77	77	95	108	84	73	56	74	90	89	66	56	74	90	89	66	56	74	90
	Dwellings begun	109	152*	135*	..	..	35*	38*	33*	30	33	45	54	..	..	33	45	54	..	..	33	45	54
	Dwellings under construction ^{b, c}	148*	223*	274	311	311	238*	255*	268*	274	284	304	331	311	..	284	304	331	311	..	284	304	331
France :	Dwellings under construction ^{b, c}	71	77	84	116*	116*	19	22	20	23	23	25	27	41*	..	23	25	27	41*	..	23	25	27
	Dwellings completed	100	107	112	107	107	106	118	111	111	98	116	108	117	96	98	116	108	117	96	98	116	108
	Construction, index 1950 = 100	100	107	112	107	107	106	118	111	111	98	116	108	117	96	98	116	108	117	96	98	116	108
	Dwellings authorized	551	470	495	570	570	101	130	137	127	92	155	167	156	114	92	155	167	156	114	92	155	167
Western Germany :	Dwellings completed	291	373*	413*	484	484	42	54	78	183	34	63	96	238	114	34	63	96	238	114	34	63	96
	Dwellings under construction ^b	100	117	131*	160*	160*	88*	131*	164*	144*	108*	172*	191*	171*	91	108*	172*	191*	171*	91	108*	172*	191*
	Construction, index 1950 = 100	100	117	131*	160*	160*	88*	131*	164*	144*	108*	172*	191*	171*	91	108*	172*	191*	171*	91	108*	172*	191*
	Dwellings authorized	165	189	208	..	..	32	38*	34	32	32	35*	42	41	53	35*	42	41	53	..	35*	42	41
Italy :	Dwellings completed	73	93	116	130*	130*	15	17	17	21	19	20	21	27	..	19	20	21	27	..	19	20	21
	Dwellings begun	61	43	69	77	77	18	19	19	14	18	19	19	21	15	18	19	19	21	15	18	19	19
	Dwellings under construction ^b	53	37	51	68	68	42	49	53	51	60	65	67	68	73	60	65	67	68	73	60	65	67
	Dwellings completed	47	59	55	60	60	12	12	15	16	8	15	17	20	11	8	15	17	20	11	8	15	17
Norway :	Dwellings under construction ^b	14	25	27	30	30	22	23	30	27	24	29	33	30	..	24	29	33	30	..	24	29	33
	Dwellings completed	22	21	33	35	35	7.4	7.9	6.2	11.2	7.0	7.8	7.8	12.4	..	7.0	7.8	7.8	12.4	..	7.0	7.8	7.8
	Construction, index 1950 = 100	100	97	103	114	114	90	108	117	99	99	118	129	112	108	99	118	129	112	108	99	118	129
	Dwellings authorized . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	6.0	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.5	8.5	7.2	7.5	7.9	6.5	8.5	7.2	7.5	7.9	6.5	8.5	7.2
Spain :	Dwellings completed . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	4.7	4.7	4.5	5.8	4.5	5.3	4.9	6.0	8.5	4.5	5.3	4.9	6.0	8.5	4.5	5.3	4.9
	Dwellings begun . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	6.3	6.0	7.5	10.7	7.2	7.8	9.3	10.9	5.8	7.2	7.8	9.3	10.9	5.8	7.2	7.8	9.3
	Dwellings under construction ^b . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	29	29	30	32	32	33	37	37	34	32	33	37	37	34	32	33	37
	Dwellings completed	45	41	46	50*	50*	6.4	6.0	5.8	9.3	7.2	6.1	5.3	11.3	7.3	7.2	6.1	5.3	11.3	7.3	7.2	6.1	5.3
Sweden :	Construction, index 1950 = 100	100	104	106	106	106	103	109	110	101	100	110	110	105	101	100	110	110	105	101	100	110	110
	Dwellings authorized	27	26	25	33	33	3.8	3.7	3.4	4.0	4.1	5.3	4.8	5.2	4.5	4.1	5.3	4.8	5.2	4.5	4.1	5.3	4.8
	Dwellings under construction ^b	14	15	14	20	20	..	15	..	14	..	18	..	20	..	..	18	..	20	..	..	18	..
	Dwellings completed	22	27	25	26	26	3.3	3.6	3.9	3.5	3.0	3.2	3.8	4.5	3.4	3.0	3.2	3.8	4.5	3.4	3.0	3.2	3.8
Switzerland :	Construction, index 1950 = 100	100	114	110	113	113	98	116	127	103	93	119	130	108	100	93	119	130	108	100	93	119	130
	Dwellings authorized	204	219	294	348	348	60	77	84	73	83	96	88	80	76	60	77	84	73	83	96	88	80
	Dwellings under construction ^b	201	226	280	309	309	232	252	276	280	294	314	322	309	307	294	314	322	309	307	294	314	322
	Dwellings completed	198	195	240	319	319	54	57	60	69	69	76	81	93	78	69	76	81	93	78	69	76	81
United Kingdom ^d :	Construction, index 1950 = 100	100	96	98	104	104	96	98	100	99	101	103	107	107	..	101	103	107	107	..	101	103	107
	Dwellings authorized . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Dwellings under construction ^b . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Construction, index 1950 = 100 . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

NOTE. — All data, except the construction indexes, refer to new and reconstructed dwellings, including temporary dwellings. Repairs are normally excluded.
The construction index numbers cover building and public works, except for Belgium and Denmark, where they refer to building only.
Quarterly figures do not always refer to the whole country, but the annual figures, whenever given, always do.

a Provisional.
b End of period.
c According to a statement made by Mr. Lemaire, Minister for Reconstruction and Housing, the figures seem to be overestimated by about 25 per cent.
d Absolute figures for dwellings exclude Northern Ireland.

Table XIX. — MOTOR VEHICLES—PRODUCTION, TRADE AND AVAILABLE SUPPLIES

Thousands

Country		1950	1951	1952	1953	1953				1954
						First quarter	Second quarter	Third quarter	Fourth quarter	First quarter <i>a</i>
<i>Passenger cars</i>										
France :	Production	257	314	370	368	92.1	96.1	83.3	96.9	103.7
	Imports	4	11	8	6	0.9	1.8	1.5	1.8	1.3
	Exports	89	93	83	81	19.2	23.4	19.0	19.6	24.5
	Available supplies	172	232	295	293	73.8	74.5	65.8	79.1	80.5
Western Germany :	Production	216	267	301	369	73.5	94.9	97.8	102.9	116.9
	Imports	4	5	5	5	0.8	1.6	1.8	0.6	0.7
	Exports	67	92	100	141	26.6	37.3	35.5	41.5	47.9
	Available supplies	153	181	205	233	47.7	59.2	64.1	62.0	69.7
Italy :	Production	100	118	114	143	30.5	34.8	34.8	42.8	42.3
	Imports	—	1	1	2	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.4
	Exports	19	23	19	27	5.6	7.7	6.7	6.5	7.5
	Available supplies	81	97	96	118	25.2	27.5	28.7	36.7	35.2
United Kingdom :	Production	522	476	448	595	129.2	152.3	146.2	167.1	183.2
	Imports	—	2	2	1	—	—	0.6	0.7	1.1
	Exports	398	369	310	302	67.1	86.4	77.2	71.5	84.3
	Available supplies	124	110	140	294	62.1	65.9	69.6	96.3	100.0
<i>Commercial vehicles</i>										
France :	Production	100	133	130	129	31.4	30.9	27.3	39.9	41.8
	Imports	1	2	1	1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1
	Exports	25	32	24	23	5.4	5.6	5.2	6.7	7.6
	Available supplies	76	103	107	107	26.1	25.5	22.2	33.4	34.3
Western Germany :	Production	85	97	110	102	24.8	23.8	26.1	27.2	29.3
	Imports . . . . .	..	5	—	1	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1
	Exports . . . . .	..	34	36	37	8.5	8.7	8.1	12.2	13.4
	Available supplies . . . .	..	69	74	65	16.6	15.2	18.3	15.1	16.0
Italy :	Production	29	30	25	32*	8.0	8.2	7.0	8.3*	8.3
	Imports	1	3	5	11	1.6	3.3	2.6	3.6	1.8
	Exports	3	5	4	5	1.8	0.9	1.1	0.8	0.7
	Available supplies	27	28	25	38	7.8	10.6	8.5	11.1*	9.4
United Kingdom :	Production	261	258	242	239	60.9	58.1	54.4	66.1	64.6
	Imports	4	4	2	3	0.4	0.4	0.7	1.2	1.3
	Exports	144	137	128	110*	26.1*	25.6*	27.6*	31.0*	32.6
	Available supplies	121	125	116	132*	35.2*	32.9*	27.5*	36.3*	33.3
<i>Motor cycles and motor scooters</i>										
France :	Production	120	185	232	265	58.0	78.4	63.2	65.1	70.1
	Imports	8	15	9	8	1.3	2.1	2.2	2.0	1.5
	Exports	6	8	14	13	4.0	3.6	2.7	2.8	2.7
	Available supplies	122	192	227	259	55.3	76.9	62.7	64.3	68.9
Western Germany :	Production	258	325*	427	429*	113.7*	134.0*	105.8*	75.9*	101.6
	Imports	5	5*	6*	5	1.1	2.3	1.0	0.6	1.3
	Exports	16	27*	43*	59	11.9	16.3	14.8	15.7	19.7
	Available supplies	247	303*	390*	376*	102.9*	120.0*	92.0*	60.8*	83.2
Italy :	Production . . . . .	..	259	281	333	76.4	92.5	89.2	75.0	..
	Imports	—	1	1	1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
	Exports	17	31	43	53	17.2	19.6	10.5	6.1	12.3
	Available supplies . . . .	..	229	239	280	59.4	73.1	78.8	69.0	..
United Kingdom :	Production	171	172	158	154	34.9	42.4	34.4	42.4	46.5
	Imports	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Exports	74	92	70	63	16.4	17.9	15.0	13.7	20.3
	Available supplies	97	80	88	91	18.5	24.5	19.4	28.7	26.2

NOTE. — *Passenger cars and commercial vehicles* : In general, chassis as well as complete vehicles are included in production, imports and exports. For France and western Germany no distinction is made in trade statistics between chassis for passenger cars and for commercial vehicles, and it is assumed that all chassis imported or exported are for commercial vehicles. For Italy, trade figures exclude chassis.

Motor cycles : As far as possible, bicycles with auxiliary engines have been excluded from both production and trade, except in the case of the United Kingdom, where all capacities are included. However, owing to lack of sufficient data, the coverage is not exactly comparable between countries. For more detailed information, see *Economic Bulletin for Europe*, Vol. 6, No. 1. ^a Provisional.

Table XX
INDEX NUMBERS OF THE COST OF LIVING

Country	1938=100	1950 = 100											
	1950	1949	1951	1952	1953	1952			1953				1954
						June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.
Austria	465	88	128	150	141	153	149	150	145	139	140	143	147
Belgium	339	101	109	111	112	111	111	112	110	111	113	112	113
Denmark ^a	185	92	112	114	114	114	114	114	113	114	114	114	115
Finland	945	87	120	125	127	125	125	126	127	127	128	126	128
France	1 890	90	117	131	129	129	131	131	131	131	127	128	129
Western Germany . .	156	106	108	110	108	111	109	110	109	108	107	107	108
Greece	30 612	93	113	118	129	118	119	117	119	129	138	142	146
Iceland	511 ^b	84	126	142	141	141	144	146	141	140	143	142	142
Ireland ^c	187	99	108	118	124	114	121	122	122	125	124	124	123
Italy	4 849	101	110	114	117	115	116	116	116	118	116	117	117
Luxembourg	324	96	108	110	110	110	111	110	109	109	110	110	110
Netherlands ^d	239 ^e	92	112	111	110	110	111	111	110	111	111	110	115
Norway	167	95	116	126	129	125	129	128	127	128	129	130	132
Portugal	213 ^e	101	99	98	99	96	100	101	100	99	100	100	101
Spain	529 ^f	90	109	107	109	106	107	107	110	109	109	109	110
Sweden	158	99	115	125	126	127	127	127	127	126	126	126	127
Switzerland	159	102	105	107	107	108	108	107	106	107	107	107	106
Turkey	361	105	98	104	108	103	104	105	105	108	109	110	115
United Kingdom . . .	191	97	110	119	123	121	119	121	123	124	123	123	124

NOTE.—The index numbers for Denmark, Iceland and Luxembourg relate to the beginning of the month ; no day is indicated for Spain; for Greece and Turkey, the index numbers are averages for the month; for other countries they relate to the middle of month, though for Finland, France and Italy some or all of the component groups of the index—in particular, food—are derived from averages of price observations made more than once during the month. Indices for Austria, France, Greece, Iceland and Portugal refer to the capital cities of those countries and those for Turkey to Istanbul. Annual data are the averages of monthly or three-monthly indices. Where necessary, the series have been adjusted to exclude direct taxes and social insurance contributions.

^a Monthly indices refer to the month following that shown—i.e., to January, April, July and October.

^b First quarter 1939 = 100.

^c Monthly indices refer to the month preceding that shown—i.e., to February, May, August and November.

^d New series. For details, see "Notes to the Statistics".

^e 1938/39 = 100.

^f July 1936 = 100.

Table XXI
VOLUME OF CONSUMPTION
1949 = 100

		1952				1953				1954
		First quarter	Second quarter	Third quarter	Fourth quarter	First quarter	Second quarter	Third quarter	Fourth quarter	First quarter
<i>Austria</i> :	Food and tobacco	97	105	107	128	104	120	124	147	112
	Clothing	63	88	71	125	71	96	79	148	75
	Total retail sales	81	92	90	126	85	94	97	138	92
<i>Belgium</i> :	Food (co-operatives)	132	128	129	141	140	132	138	149	..
	Textiles	78	102	90	105	81	97	85	100	77
<i>Denmark</i> :	Food, drink and tobacco	86	89	88	100	89	94	94	105	..
	Clothing and shoes	87	99	92	131	95	104	92	129	..
	Total retail sales	85	91	90	110	89	96	95	116	..
<i>Finland</i> :	Co-operative retail sales	100	123	121	132	97	125	126	136	101
<i>Western Germany</i> :	Food, drink and tobacco	112	124	124	140	121	132	137	157	134
	Clothing and shoes	120	143	148	217	134	158	153	238	144
	Household goods	135	143	158	204	148	164	190	254	165
	Total consumption	120	128	132	152	130	139	146	168	146
<i>Netherlands</i> :	Food	100	103	103	107	102	106	106	112	106
	Drink and tobacco	86	93	92	107	86	94	95	112	87
	Durable consumers' goods	73	91	87	95	77	96	92	102	81
	Total consumption	91	99	100	101	93	102	104	107	96
<i>Norway</i> :	Food	99	102	105	107	101	102	106	111	96*
	Drink and tobacco	86	103	101	106	84	103	97	105	..
	Clothing and shoes	90	118	104	141	87	116	97	136	82*
	Travel and transportation	86	127	141	87	89	131	146	96	..
	Total consumption	98	104	105	115	98	105	104	116	97*
<i>Sweden</i> :	Food	90	94	93	99	91	93	95	103	92
	Clothing	77	99	81	116	79	101	79	116	76
	Total retail sales	85	94	90	107	85	94	91	109	85
<i>Switzerland</i> :	Food, drink and tobacco	101	107	105	118	102	108	108	121	104
	Textiles and shoes	88	100	95	136	97	104	99	144	99
	Total retail sales	97	104	102	127	100	105	105	131	103
<i>United Kingdom</i> :	Food	99	98	103	107	103	103	107	112	105
	Drink and tobacco	100	104	113	114	98	108	115	118	99
	Clothing and shoes	76	92	88	113	80	95	89	114	82
	Household goods	96	87	91	116	102	106	106	128	108
	Travel and entertainment	92	100	119	93	90	102	119	97	91
	Total consumption	95	97	102	107	97	102	106	112	100

Sources: See "Notes to the Statistics" and *Economic Bulletin for Europe*, Vol. 4, Nos. 2 and 3.

NOTE.—Index numbers of retail sales may cover only certain types of shop and may not be representative of retail sales as a whole.

Table XXII

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN SELECTED WESTERN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES
BY SECTORS

June 1950 = 100

	1951		1952				1953				1954
	June	Dec.	March	June	Sept.	Dec.	March	June	Sept.	Dec.	March
<i>Energy</i>											
Belgium	112	115	117	116	115	115	115	112	112	111	111
France	116	134	140	137	134	134	134	131	133	133	133
Western Germany	113	119	120	137	140	139	148	148	149	149	149
Netherlands	123	134	137	136	138	141	141	140	141	140	139
<i>Metal-making</i>											
Belgium	146	164	162	150	149	140	134	130	131	130	126
France	126	161	161	153	152	150	152	154	153	153	146
Western Germany	127	153	150	163	170	170	167	161	155	155	155
Italy	153	156	166	157	155	146	132	124	124	125	119
Netherlands	183	185	178	176	170	161	152	141	135	129	133
Sweden	151	165	171	170	167	158	150	145	142	139	132
<i>Chemicals</i>											
Belgium	134	132	127	122	116	113	112	107	107	110	106
Denmark	112	118	116	114	110	108	106	105	101	99	98
Finland	146	147	152	148	145	143	139	133	127	123	122
France	122	136	137	131	127	128	130	126	127	126	125
Western Germany	118	119	117	112	110	109	109	107	107	107	107
Ireland	119	130	134	136	130	126	124	119	121	121	..
Italy	118	113	113	110	108	107	104	102	99	99	99
Netherlands	130	132	131	121	118	115	116	113	112	112*	114
Norway	113	122	127	121	121	113	111	111	108	104	104
Sweden	131	146	144	138	132	124	117	113	110	105	105
<i>Textiles</i>											
Belgium	159	125	114	106	105	106	105	106	104	104	103
Finland	160	152	142	134	134	135	134	135	138	137	138
France	162	133	123	117	114	111	111	114	113	113	110
Western Germany	145	124	113	101	100	98	96	96	95	95	95
Italy	141	127	119	113	112	109	109	109	104	104	103
Sweden	185	142	135	127	124	124	123	125	125	125	124
<i>Food and beverages</i>											
Belgium	119	135	129	120	125	125	116	118	123	120	119
Denmark	129	120	118	121	121	123	123	122	116	116	121
France	121	138	134	132	136	133	130	128	124	128	128
Western Germany	115	116	115	112	114	115	112	111	110	111	111
Italy	108	108	106	102	108	111	112	112	112	112	115

NOTE. — An attempt has been made to cover the same sectors (except for food and beverages) as in the tables of index numbers of industrial production. However, owing to lack of sufficient data, the price indices are not always

comparable between countries; nor, for individual countries, with the production indices.

Table XXIII
BALANCE OF PAYMENTS OF EUROPE AND OTHER AREAS WITH THE UNITED STATES
Millions of current dollars

Item	Year and quarter	Europe			Affiliated overseas areas ^a	Overseas sterling area	Canada	Latin American Republics	All other countries	Inter-national institutions	TOTAL WORLD
		United Kingdom	Other European countries	Total Europe							
A. Goods and services (total) . . .	1953 I	+ 39	+ 3	+ 42	+ 31	+ 35	-271	+113	-41	-12	-103
	IV	-47	+103	+56	+47	-15	-168	-246	-108	-9	-443
	1954 I	+54	+14	+68	+82	+22	-244	+78	-158	-16	-168
		+134	+426	+560	+84	+310	+578	+983	+281	-	+2796
Exports to the United States . . .	1953 I	+129	+446	+575	+109	+260	+607	+783	+263	-	+2597
	IV	+112	+343	+455	+126	+243	+527	+934	+227	-	+2512
	1954 I	-164	-596	-760	-76	-236	-799	-719	-444	-	-3034
		-165	-660	-825	-74	-225	-727	-826	-516	-1	-3194
Imports from the United States ^b . . .	1953 I	-135	-383	-518	-64	-182	-710	-710	-474	-5	-2846
	IV	+69	+173	+242	+23	-39	-50	-151	+122	-12	+135
	1954 I	+11	+317	+428	+12	-50	-48	-203	+145	-8	+154
		+77	+254	+331	+20	-39	-78	-146	+89	-11	+166
B. Private donations and movements of private United States capital (total)	1953 I	+14	+25	+39	-8	+30	+167	+25	+95	-9	+339
	IV	+30	+37	+67	+2	+31	+140	-36	+66	+74	+344
	1954 I	-15	+60	+45	-1	+18	+214	-9	+83	+90	+440
		+9	+51	+60	-	+12	+1	+11	+36	-	+120
Private donations . . .	1953 I	+9	+69	+78	+1	+7	-1	+14	+27	-	+117
	IV	+8	+51	+59	+1	+7	-1	+12	+30	-	+108
	1954 I	+5	-26	-21	-8	+18	+166	+14	+59	-9	+219
		+21	-23	-2	-1	+24	+141	-50	+39	-74	+227
Private United States capital . . .	1953 I	-23	+9	-14	+2	+11	+215	-21	+53	+90	+332
	IV	+53	+28	+81	+23	+65	-104	+138	+54	-21	+236
	1954 I	+39	+17	+123	+49	+16	-28	-282	-42	+65	-99
		+39	+74	+113	+81	+40	-30	+69	-75	+74	+272
C. Surplus or deficit on goods and services, private donations and capital (A+B)	1953 I	+95	+194	+289	+1	+23	+4	+17	+122	+37	+493
	IV	+5	+127	+132	-4	+57	+3	+108	+137	+31	+464
	1954 I	+39	+96	+135	-3	+17	-7	+24	+99	+10	+275
		+39	+96	+135	-3	+17	-7	+24	+99	+10	+275
D. United States Government grants and credits (excluding military aid)	1953 I	-325	-180	-505	-8	-28	+11	-173	-91	+35	-759
	IV	+168	-504	-336	+9	-8	-81	+64	+96	-137	-393
	1954 I	-115	-275	-390	+8	+19	-63	-91	+48	-49	-518
		-35	-10	-45	-	-	-8	+1	+1	-37	-90
E. Changes in foreign holdings of gold and dollar assets (total)	1953 I	-24	+3	-32	+1	+1	+4	+1	-	+2	-28
	IV	+35	+3	+38	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1954 I	+30	+15	+45	-8	-28	+20	-79	-88	+72	+66
		+192	-375	-183	+19	-9	-105	+82	+104	-147	-239
Net increase (+) or decrease (-) in long-term assets ^c	1953 I	-80	-215	-295	+7	+18	-68	-102	+58	-52	-434
	IV	-320	-185	-505	-10	-	-1	-95	-2	+1	-603
	1954 I	-	-121	-121	-	-	+1	+2	-9	+5	-130
		-	-63	-63	-	-	+1	+10	-	-	-56
Net increase (+) or decrease (-) in short-term balances ^c	1953 I	+177	-42	+135	-16	-60	+89	+18	-85	-51	+30
	IV	-156	+237	+81	-54	-65	+106	+110	-191	+41	+28
	1954 I	+37	+105	+142	-86	-76	+100	-2	-72	-35	-29
		+37	+105	+142	-86	-76	+100	-2	-72	-35	-29
F. Errors, omissions and inter-regional transfers of dollars	1953 I	+177	-42	+135	-16	-60	+89	+18	-85	-51	+30
	IV	-156	+237	+81	-54	-65	+106	+110	-191	+41	+28
	1954 I	+37	+105	+142	-86	-76	+100	-2	-72	-35	-29
		+37	+105	+142	-86	-76	+100	-2	-72	-35	-29

^a Excluding goods and services provided by the United States to other countries under the military aid program. ^b Net increase (+) or decrease (-) in short-term balances. ^c Net increase (+) or decrease (-) in long-term assets.

Sources: Rearranged from data communicated directly by the Balance of Payments Division, United States Department of Commerce.

Table XXIV. — EUROPEAN PAYMENTS UNION : MONTHLY BALANCES OF EACH MEMBER WITH THE E.P.U. AREA AND THE FINANCING OF CUMULATIVE NET POSITIONS

Monthly averages or calendar months ; millions of units of account (equivalent to one U.S. dollar)

	CREDITOR COUNTRIES							DEBTOR COUNTRIES							
	Western Germany	Bel-gium ^a	Nether-lands ^a	Switzer-land ^b	Sweden	Austria	Portu-gal ^a	France ^a	United Kingdom ^a	Turkey	Italy	Norway	Den-mark	Ice-land	Greece
1950—Second half	61.5	1.0	18.0	2.1	2.6	6.3	6.1	35.6	79.4	1.3	5.2	8.5	6.7	0.6	12.0
1951—First half	+ 14.0	38.4	27.2	4.0	7.4	11.1	3.7	2.9	+ 21.9	12.0	0.1	4.8	4.7	0.6	11.4
Second half	+ 52.9	+ 61.0	+ 36.6	+ 21.7	39.5	4.4	6.3	65.6	-179.3	5.7	37.5	1.7	6.0	0.3	7.7
1952—First half	+ 44.5	+ 32.3	+ 42.9	4.6	7.9	2.0	1.7	38.9	70.9	10.2	5.1	1.7	1.7	0.7	6.1
Third quarter	+ 44.1	+ 2.8	+ 19.8	7.7	5.2	4.7	3.0	26.6	22.1	23.6	1.2	2.0	4.8	—	0.3
Fourth quarter	- 22.7	1.0	—	3.1	1.0	6.5	4.3	44.6	+ 96.0	4.8	19.7	3.6	5.8	+ 0.1	1.5
1953—First quarter	+ 21.1	7.5	+ 20.5	+ 12.6	4.7	2.1	0.1	20.5	+ 24.9	1.2	31.8	5.6	3.2	0.4	4.5
Second quarter	+ 44.4	5.2	+ 5.9	+ 11.2	3.8	4.8	0.4	47.2	+ 24.9	1.0	21.6	8.5	1.4	1.1	2.9
Third quarter	+ 27.8	9.5	0.1	+ 14.0	3.6	16.5	2.9	16.4	9.5	1.0	9.6	5.7	4.2	0.3	2.4
Fourth quarter	+ 51.7	8.4	3.5	4.1	6.1	7.2	0.5	15.7	7.1	11.6	23.7	9.6	6.0	0.4	0.6
1954—January	+ 43.1	2.6	+ 30.6	6.0	1.9	5.7	0.4	1.8	+ 13.2	8.1	17.5	6.1	1.3	0.2	1.1
February	+ 53.6	3.6	0.7	7.6	22.4	4.9	0.9	11.0	3.5	5.5	24.4	1.2	4.2	0.4	3.8
March	+ 72.3	2.8	+ 2.0	22.1	19.8	6.7	0.2	10.3	13.5	11.8	9.4	3.9	7.5	0.8	6.7
April	+ 44.4	13.0	11.0	10.8	8.7	5.2	0.7	26.1	+ 78.9	21.7	28.7	4.7	16.0	1.2	7.4
May	+ 36.8	27.0	+ 12.8	+ 4.6	2.6	3.4	4.5	1.8	+ 30.5	9.8	18.9	+ 0.7	14.4	0.4	9.5
Cumulative net position July 1950—May 1954	+ 1051.9	+ 667.6	+ 307.5	+ 314.9	+ 154.3	3.7	+ 49.4	- 971.9	- 411.0	- 304.1	- 257.2	- 179.7	- 111.0	- 22.1	- 285.0
Net use of "existing resources" by (-) or on (+) partners ^c	+ 11.9	+ 15.8	—	—	+ 15.4	—	—	+ 12.9	- 93.1	- 1.9	+ 42.5	+ 0.4	5.0	—	+ 1.1
Use of "special resources" ^d and initial credit (+) or debit (-) balances ^e	—	- 29.4	+ 30.0	—	- 9.6	+ 125.0	—	+ 89.0	- 150.0	+ 93.9	—	+ 60.0	—	+ 15.2	+ 267.7
Special arrangements and interest payments ^f	+ 7.6	- 295.6	+ 5.2	+ 6.9	+ 5.8	+ 0.7	- 0.1	- 13.2	- 28.2	- 3.9	+ 3.3	- 2.3	2.9	- 0.1	—
Accounting surplus (+) or deficit (-)	+ 1071.4 ^g	+ 358.4 ^g	+ 342.7	+ 321.9 ^g	+ 165.9	+ 121.9 ^g	+ 49.3	- 883.2 ^g	- 682.3	- 216.0 ^g	- 211.3 ^g	- 121.6	- 118.9	- 7.0	- 16.2
Credit granted by (-) or to (+) member ⁱ	- 585.7	- 215.2	- 206.9	- 174.5	- 109.0	- 68.0	- 31.7	+ 312.0	+ 489.5	+ 30.0	+ 118.8	+ 88.8	+ 86.8	+ 5.4	—
Gold paid to (-) or by (+) mem- ber ^j	- 485.7	- 143.2	- 135.9	- 147.4	- 57.0	- 54.0	- 17.7	+ 571.2	+ 192.7	+ 186.0	+ 92.6	+ 32.8	+ 32.2	+ 1.6	+ 16.2
Amount of quota	500	360 ^h	355	250	260	70	70	520	1 060	50	205	200	195	15	45 ^h
Per cent of quota used	214	108	97	129	64	174	70	170	64	432	103	61	61	47	0

Sources: General Statistical Bulletin, Organization for European Economic Co-operation, Paris, September 1952, and monthly reports of the Bank for International Settlements, Basle.

a The United Kingdom includes all sterling area countries except Iceland. Belgium, France, the Netherlands and Portugal include their respective currency areas.

b Switzerland joined the Union in November 1950.

c Certain holdings of currencies of E.P.U. countries at the beginning of July 1950.

d Financing of the deficits of Austria, France, Turkey, Iceland and Greece with dollars allotted by the United States.

e Initial balances were grants given to or obtained from the E.P.U. and co-financed by equivalent amounts of conditional dollar aid given by the E.C.A.

f Adjustments to the positions of Belgium, Portugal, France and the United Kingdom effected as on 1 July 1952, and interest charges paid by (+) or to (-) the Union.

g The part of accounting surplus or deficit exceeding the quota has been settled either fully in gold, or according to special agreements, partly in gold and partly in credit.

h The effective quota of Belgium as a creditor is 330.6 million units of account; the quota of Greece, as a debtor, is frozen at zero.

i The ratio of credit and gold settlement in each successive tranche of the quota is determined according to the following schedule, applied since 1 July 1952:

Percentage of quota	Creditor countries Credit	Debtor countries Gold
Up to 10	20	10
10 to 20	10	10
20 to 30	10	10
30 to 40	10	10
40 to 50	10	10
50 to 60	10	10
60 to 70	10	10
70 to 80	10	10
80 to 90	10	10
90 to 100	10	10
Total	60	60

Table XXV
INDEX NUMBERS OF UNIT VALUES FOR TOTAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS
1950 = 100

Country	Type of index ^a	IMPORTS				EXPORTS				TERMS OF TRADE ^b			
		1952				1953				1954			
		1st qtr.	2nd qtr.	3rd qtr.	4th qtr.	1st qtr.	2nd qtr.	3rd qtr.	4th qtr.	1st qtr.	2nd qtr.	3rd qtr.	4th qtr.
United Kingdom . .	P ₃ ^c	138	135	128	123	118*	116	115*	114*	112	125	123	122
France	P ₁	131	128	119	117	114	112	113	110	112	128	129	126
Netherlands	P ₁	128	124	119	117	109	109	107	105	102	126	124	115
Belgium-Luxembourg	P ₁	124	122	118	111	116	112	111	108	108	144	138	127
Switzerland	P ₂ ^c	123	120	116	114	113	111	109	108	109	112	110	106
Italy	P ₁	137	137	129	126	121	120	118	113	..	138	140	126
Spain	P ₁	125	130	121	123	127	115	98	95	..	101	117	115
Turkey	P ₂ ^c	126	124	123	116	115	111	118	110	123	114	103	101
Denmark	P ₁	133	129	121	117	115	114	112	110	..	122	116	115
Sweden	P ₃	138	137	133	128	126	125*	122*	120	122	179	165	143
Norway	P ₁ ^d	123	125	119	115	117	113	108	111	108	146	136	131
Finland	P ₁	136	133	135	127	128	122	123	118	124	238	204	174
Western Germany . .	P ₁	132	127	116	111	111	107	104	102	100	131	133	132
Austria	P ₁	153	150	145	145	147	162	165	165	161	159	162	153
Total of countries listed (plus Ireland)	^e	133	128	123	120	118	114	114	111	109	130	128	124
United States . . .	P ₄	124	120	117	115	114	114	114	114	114	115	115	114

^a P₁ = unit value index with moving current weights.
P₂ = unit value index with fixed weights.
P₃ = unit value index with moving anterior weights.
P₄ = unit value index with moving crossed weights.
^b The ratio of the import price index to the export price index. An increase in the index indicates a deterioration in the terms of trade.
^c P₃ for terms of trade.
^d Excluding trade in ships.
^e This index has been derived from current values given in Table XXIX and volume index of fifteen countries (including Ireland) given in Table XXVII.

Table XXVI

INDEX NUMBERS OF IMPORT AND EXPORT UNIT VALUES FOR MAJOR COMMODITY GROUPS

1950 = 100

Commodity group	Country	Type of index ^a	1951		1952				1953				1954	
			Third quarter	Fourth quarter	First quarter	Second quarter	Third quarter	Fourth quarter	First quarter	Second quarter	Third quarter	Fourth quarter	First quarter	
<i>Imports</i>														
Food, drink and tobacco	United Kingdom ^b . .	P ₃	117	120	121	123	120	117	115	117	115	114	114	
	France	P ₁	117	122	119	124	118	121	115	118	117	111	112	
	Switzerland	P ₂	116	115	115	113	111	108	108	107	104	105	105	
	Western Germany . .	P ₁	121	111	117	122	103	102	100	102	100	98	96	
	United States	P ₄	112	110	110	112	113	113	110	112	114	113	120	
Raw materials	United Kingdom ^b . .	P ₃	164	148	153	145	134	129	116	111	109	110	107	
	France	P ₁	141	133	142	135	121	116	117	108	107	106	110	
	Switzerland	P ₂	140	136	136	130	125	122	120	116	113	113	113	
	Western Germany . .	P ₁	157	148	151	142	131	121	117	112	111	107	105	
	United States	P ₄	149	136	136	125	113	110	111	109	110	108	108	
Manufactures	United Kingdom ^b . .	P ₃	138	144	143	140	133	129	123	118	117	114	111	
	France	P ₁	118	114	107	106	110	119	113	123	143	136	125	
	Switzerland	P ₂	118	119	118	116	113	109	112	110	109	107	109	
	Italy	P ₂	137	145	144	136	145	132	125	123	123	116	..	
	Western Germany . .	P ₁	121	114	110	104	102	113	117	103	96	95	98	
	United States	P ₄	127	126	126	122	121	120	119	118	117	117	116	
<i>Exports</i>														
Textile goods	United Kingdom ^b . .	P ₃	143	141	133	123	113	109	109	108	108	110	110	
	France	P ₁	133	129	128	122	110	110	110	106	107	107*	107	
	Switzerland	P ₁	125	128	130	118	112	108	109	106	105	110	110	
	Western Germany . .	P ₁	136	137	126	128	119	111	112	106	105	106	110	
Finished engineering products	United Kingdom ^b . .	P ₁	113	115	119	122	125	127	126	125	125	125	125	
	France	P ₁	115	122	127	133	130	128	128	133	134	131	134	
	Switzerland	P ₁	98	97	95	97	100	97	99	98	98	98	97	
	Sweden	P ₃	121	126	125	128	137	137	138	145*	138*	136*	138	
	Western Germany . .	P ₁	118	122	125	128	135	134	137	134	134	137	138	
All manufactures	United Kingdom ^b . .	P ₃	122	126	126	126	124	123	123	121	121	120	120	
	France	P ₁	121	124	129	131	126	125	124	125	125	122	126	
	Belgium-Luxembourg	P ₁	136	138	141	134	125	121	116	111	109	106	104	
	Switzerland	P ₂	111	114	112	110	111	106	108	106	107	108	110	
	Italy	P ₂	140	134	130	133	121	119	127	124	121	120	..	
	Sweden	P ₃	156	160	155	151	138	132	133	129*	125*	124*	125	
	Western Germany . .	P ₁	126	129	130	132	131	128	127	123	122	122	120	
	United States	P ₄	114	114	114	114	113	113	114	113	114	114	113	

NOTE.—Owing to the large discrepancies in the type and coverage of the commodity group indices, inter-country comparisons should be made with caution.

^a P₁ = unit value index with moving current weights.

P₂ = unit value index with fixed weights.

P₃ = unit value index with moving anterior weights.

P₄ = unit value index with moving crossed weights.

^b New series for 1953 and 1954. Figures are not comparable with those for previous quarters, because of differences in commodity coverage.

Table XXVII
INDEX NUMBERS OF THE VOLUME OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF FIFTEEN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES
1950 = 100

Country	IMPORTS								EXPORTS							
	1950 (Millions of dollars, c.i.f.)				1952				1953				1954			
	1st qtr.	2nd qtr.	3rd qtr.	4th qtr.	1st qtr.	2nd qtr.	3rd qtr.	4th qtr.	1st qtr.	2nd qtr.	3rd qtr.	4th qtr.	1st qtr.	2nd qtr.	3rd qtr.	4th qtr.
United Kingdom ^a	7 066	109	106	93	99	105	116	112	113	111	114	114	113	113	113	113
Ireland	441	102	87	72	89	98*	95*	92*	111*	111*	111*	111*	102	111*	111*	111*
France	3 066	135	121	106	114	126	127	110	118	129	129	129	129	129	129	129
Netherlands	2 052	93	88	85	94	99	101	107*	121	126	127	128	127	128	127	128
Belgium-Luxembourg	1 950	108	98	99	115	101	102	106	113	130	130	130	130	130	130	130
Switzerland	1 049	110	105	97	104	98	107	107	120	112	112	112	112	112	112	112
Italy	1 446	130	145	133	134	153*	154*	138	159	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Spain	390	81	112	111	128	109	108	139	165	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Turkey	286	140	163	176	183	141	158	162	196	144	144	144	144	144	144	144
Denmark	852	97	88	88	102	108	97	108	119	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sweden	1 179	118	106	104	112	103	108	103	123	116	116	116	116	116	116	116
Norway ^b	674	104	105	95	119	119	115	103	128	125	125	125	125	125	125	125
Finland ^c	388	155	202	148	118	99	123	110	125	109	109	109	109	109	109	109
Western Germany	2 704	115	99	112	145	121	126	131	155	144	144	144	144	144	144	144
Austria ^d	431	113	107	91	86	88	94	80	97	96	96	96	96	96	96	96
Total of countries listed	23 974	113	109	101	111	112	117	112	125*	125	125	125	125	125	125	125

^a Retained imports.
^b Imports include but exports exclude ships.
^c For comparability with other countries, the seasonal adjustment in the official Finnish index has been eliminated. Exports for war reparations are excluded.
^d Including imports under E.R.P.

Table XXVIII

INDEX NUMBERS OF THE VOLUME OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS BY MAJOR COMMODITY GROUPS

1950 = 100

Commodity group	Country	1950	1951		1952				1953				1954
		Millions of dollars ^a	Third quarter	Fourth quarter	First quarter	Second quarter	Third quarter	Fourth quarter	First quarter	Second quarter	Third quarter	Fourth quarter	First quarter
<i>Imports</i>													
Food, drink and tobacco	United Kingdom ^{b, c}	2 867	112	109	108	104	91	90	99	120	112	113	112
	France	897	90	109	113	119	89	104	119	121	84	100	116
	Switzerland	318	66	100	83	79	80	95	83	85	88	100	89
	Western Germany . .	1 192	109	106	111	92	100	135	107	111	109	140	132
	United States	2 648	89	106	115	101	102	106	116	111	107	109	117
Raw materials	United Kingdom ^{b, c}	2 792	120	115	109	106	93	106	112	116	105	110	110
	France	1 699	125	140	150	128	118	126	137	135	132	134	147
	Switzerland	371	116	118	116	108	103	98	92	99	101	105	101
	Western Germany . .	1 173	96	116	122	97	117	143	127	132	141	155	146
	United States	2 465	90	82	101	101	91	104	99	101	96	92	93
Manufactures	United Kingdom ^{b, c}	1 579	129	122	123	111	101	106	109	109	129	130	127
	France	470	112	121	131	102	93	93	100	106	84	99	91
	Switzerland	360	123	123	121	117	104	114	113	127	124	143	134
	Italy . . . . .	..	100	118	139	145	134	151	157	164	147	178	..
	Western Germany . .	339	105	94	106	127	139	186	147	160	170	210	182
	United States	3 630	91	91	97	101	103	120	114	123	113	106	96
<i>Exports</i>													
Textile goods	United Kingdom ^c	1 162	97	87	86	68	70	81	79	79	85	90	86
	France	587	88	92	82	76	77	99	88	92	80	112	99
	Switzerland	82	103	89	89	92	93	124	129	130	123	134	138
	Western Germany . .	97	196	172	189	191	175	199	182	212	245	284	269
Finished engineering products	United Kingdom ^c	1 123	106	109	120	108	98	103	95	99	93	102	105
	France	417	123	125	127	132	108	116	111	115	88	111	114
	Switzerland	258	114	127	114	118	116	130	120	121	123	136	124
	Sweden	152	109	128	126	119	90	107	90	85*	90*	103	91
	Western Germany . .	392	176	188	200	222	215	247	201	251	233	269	244
All manufactures	United Kingdom ^c	5 270	101	103	107	94	85	93	90	93	93	101	100
	France	1 246	109	115	110	107	96	112	99	105	85	117	109
	Belgium-Luxembourg	..	114	118	125	114	104	117	109	118	117	129	131
	Switzerland	833	120	130	114	108	115	139	125	128	133	144	123
	Italy . . . . .	..	122	132	116	107	102	115	108	119	125	137	..
	Sweden	585	96	112	108	97	85	110	90	92*	95*	116*	115
	Western Germany . .	1 280	176	169	167	174	180	199	168	203	206	252	230
	United States ^d	6 894	134	129	138	150	132	144	154	177	154	149	135

NOTE.—Owing to the great discrepancies in the type and coverage of the commodity group indices, inter-country comparisons should be made with caution. All indices are quantum indices with fixed weights, except in the case of the United States (moving crossed weights).

^a Imports c.i.f., except for the United States (imports f.o.b.), and exports f.o.b.

^b General imports.

^c New series for 1953 and 1954. Figures are not comparable with those for previous quarters, because of differences in commodity coverage.

^d Including "special categories".

Table XXIX. — IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF EIGHTEEN
ACCORDING TO AREAS OF

Millions of current dollars ;

Area of origin for imports and area of destination for exports ↓	Year and quarter	United Kingdom ^a		Ireland		Iceland		France ^b		Netherlands		Belgium-Luxembourg		Switzerland		Italy		Portugal	
		Imp.	Exp.	Imp.	Exp.	Imp.	Exp.	Imp.	Exp.	Imp.	Exp.	Imp.	Exp.	Imp.	Exp.	Imp.	Exp.	Imp.	Exp.
I. United Kingdom, Ireland and Iceland	1952-IV	75.1	66.6	62.1	70.6	2.1	1.0	48.5	64.0	53.2	46.9	51.9	59.8	19.2	16.9	36.3	28.5	14.1	6.8
	1953- I	68.9	64.1	63.3	64.1	1.8	1.5	47.6	62.1	53.1	63.6	59.9	56.2	19.1	14.4	44.2	24.6	12.2	5.8
	II	72.4	65.1	64.1	67.2	1.7	1.5	55.0	57.5	57.0	68.6	45.5	49.8	21.3	14.0	49.2	24.5	13.4	6.4
	III	83.2	65.0	61.0	81.0	2.1	1.0	46.0	49.0	57.9	64.4	54.6	41.0	21.1	14.1	42.5	30.1	14.3	7.1
	IV	79.1	72.7	73.1	74.1	2.4	1.0	44.1	55.6	59.3*	56.3*	62.3	41.2	18.3	17.6	53.1	34.9	12.8	10.0
	1954- I	69.0	76.9	76.1	64.4	2.0	1.1	44.3	63.0	54.7	65.7	55.1	40.9	18.3	14.5	49.2	30.4	11.6	8.5
II. Western European industrial countries (France, Netherlands, Belgium-Luxembourg, Switzerland)	1952-IV	197.9	159.9	9.6	2.8	0.8	0.5	101.3	168.4	126.7	131.8	177.2	160.3	62.7	48.8	90.8	57.6	14.4	8.0
	1953- I	192.6	167.1	11.8	1.9	0.8	0.4	101.2	162.1	118.4	123.2	165.0	151.4	53.7	48.5	91.2	57.5	12.2	4.3
	II	176.5	164.2	13.7	1.7	1.3	0.2	99.6	174.0	128.8	119.2	162.7	153.6	57.4	44.5	82.7	58.5	14.6	5.2
	III	168.2	169.5	11.2	1.3	1.2	0.5	78.3	158.5	130.3	110.8	156.8	157.4	59.5	44.5	73.8	52.8	15.8	5.4
	IV	184.6	178.4	10.4	1.6	1.8	0.6	111.1	174.3	156.8*	128.0*	176.7	181.5	70.4	48.4	96.6	64.3	30.0	7.2
	1954- I	191.2	179.9	12.3	1.6	1.1	0.4	119.7	179.0	142.7	122.3	168.0	171.7	62.6	49.8	93.1	68.4	10.1	5.9
III. Mediterranean and Iberian countries (Italy, Greece, Spain, Portugal, Yugoslavia, Turkey and miscellaneous continental and non-continental European countries and territories)	1952-IV	75.7	106.7	4.3	0.6	0.5	3.0	42.4	72.1	12.1	29.5	17.9	42.4	29.4	49.5	27.8	38.0	3.6	4.5
	1953- I	81.0	111.4	3.4	0.4	0.7	1.4	49.5	74.3	14.2	23.9	19.0	39.1	30.8	43.2	30.3	37.6	3.0	2.2
	II	65.3	102.5	3.4	0.3	0.8	1.5	46.6	76.3	13.5	21.2	17.0	41.3	34.9	41.1	35.2	35.5	3.0	2.0
	III	63.0	94.7	3.8	0.3	0.7	2.1	25.9	64.8	12.4	23.2	13.8	40.2	32.6	40.5	25.8	34.3	2.9	1.9
	IV	81.4	105.3	4.2	0.8	1.3	1.5	36.4	91.6	14.7*	30.2*	17.7	53.6	37.0	48.6	19.9	54.4	3.0	1.8
	1954- I	82.9	110.1	3.2	0.7	1.3	1.4	55.5	84.0	17.7	25.0	19.2	31.6	37.9	39.6	21.2	41.0	1.9	1.9
IV. Scandinavian countries (Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Finland)	1952-IV	207.2	165.6	4.5	0.3	3.3	4.5	47.2	53.4	43.6	45.6	39.9	43.4	16.2	23.1	26.9	16.5	3.8	2.4
	1953- I	218.6	172.4	3.3	0.1	1.9	0.6	48.9	40.0	29.8	44.9	31.7	47.0	13.3	22.3	22.4	21.4	4.2	2.0
	II	232.3	176.7	4.4	0.3	2.0	0.7	34.8	42.8	34.6	47.1	32.3	41.6	10.0	18.4	21.9	16.2	3.0	1.6
	III	255.4	167.8	6.6	0.3	2.5	2.3	30.5	31.2	42.6	54.3	35.1	40.8	9.9	18.4	22.2	15.2	2.8	2.2
	IV	236.4	192.2	6.8	0.6	5.2	3.9	42.5	43.4	42.2*	65.3*	36.7	52.1	13.0	21.5	27.7	23.1	2.9	2.9
	1954- I	201.8	182.1	5.2	0.7	1.9	1.1	35.7	44.9	30.0	60.0	30.7	44.0	8.4	19.9	24.0	26.4	3.0	2.5
V. Germany ^e and Austria	1952-IV	67.2	53.2	4.3	0.8	0.7	1.5	89.6	80.7	86.0	88.6	79.4	99.5	61.5	43.7	80.7	50.6	8.5	4.9
	1953- I	61.5	48.5	3.3	0.7	0.8	1.3	87.7	73.2	83.8	72.8	71.7	66.4	58.3	37.4	80.7	48.5	7.3	3.6
	II	63.2	44.6	3.8	0.6	1.7	1.3	88.2	77.2	97.7	71.9	76.3	61.3	64.8	38.0	93.0	45.6	8.3	3.3
	III	56.1	47.1	4.2	0.5	1.3	1.0	76.6	70.5	107.2	83.4	80.6	62.5	67.1	43.2	93.2	57.0	9.2	3.3
	IV	56.7	48.5	4.5	0.8	2.0	1.3	84.5	85.6	118.9*	97.3*	84.2	66.7	74.0	50.7	109.0	59.4	13.5	5.9
	1954- I	65.9	53.6	5.4	0.7	1.5	1.2	82.3	83.8	114.7	81.5	83.8	55.5	66.5	44.3	103.3	53.8	8.4	3.7
VI. Western Europe ^e	1952-IV	623.1	552.0	84.8	75.1	7.4	10.5	329.0	438.6	321.6	342.4	366.3	405.4	189.0	182.0	262.5	191.2	44.4	26.6
	1953- I	622.6	563.5	85.1	67.2	6.0	5.2	334.9	411.7	299.3	328.4	347.3	360.1	175.2	165.8	268.8	189.6	38.9	17.9
	II	609.7	553.1	89.4	70.1	7.5	5.2	324.2	427.8	331.6	328.0	333.8	347.6	188.4	156.0	282.0	180.3	42.3	18.5
	III	625.9	544.1	86.8	83.4	7.8	6.9	257.3	374.0	350.4	336.1	340.9	341.9	190.2	160.7	257.5	189.4	45.0	19.9
	IV	638.2	597.1	99.0	77.9	12.7	8.3	318.6	450.5	391.9*	377.1*	377.6	395.1	212.7	186.8	306.3	236.1	62.2	27.8
	1954- I	610.8	602.6	102.2	68.1	7.8	5.2	337.5	454.7	359.8	354.5	356.8	343.7	193.7	168.1	290.8	220.0	35.0	22.5
VII. Eastern European countries (Czechoslovakia, Poland, Rumania, Hungary, Bulgaria)	1952-IV	17.7	7.2	0.1	—	1.5	0.8	9.2	7.4	6.1	3.8	5.6	12.7	6.7	7.4	14.9	10.6	0.2	0.5
	1953- I	20.7	7.2	0.1	—	1.1	0.2	7.9	10.5	3.2	3.4	4.9	16.1	6.1	6.8	11.2	8.5	0.3	0.4
	II	26.5	6.4	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.5	9.9	9.9	3.2	4.1	2.7	12.0	6.3	6.2	8.3	7.3	0.2	0.5
	III	21.8	10.7	0.2	—	0.5	0.4	4.7	6.4	2.6	3.4	5.0	8.6	5.2	5.1	6.5	8.1	0.2	0.1
	IV	22.8	8.1	0.4	0.2	1.0	0.4	4.3	5.4	3.3*	7.9	4.9	4.4	7.6	6.5	8.4	7.5	0.1	0.1
	1954- I	17.0	8.9	0.1	0.1	0.7	1.4	5.8	6.9	5.2	5.7	3.7	8.1	5.6	4.7	9.2	6.7	0.1	0.2
VIII. Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	1952-IV	29.0	2.5	0.2	—	—	—	2.8	1.6	6.5	1.0	4.9	1.7	0.5	0.3	8.2	6.9	—	2.0
	1953- I	18.7	0.7	—	—	—	—	3.8	1.6	0.9	1.3	1.8	2.1	0.9	—	2.3	3.1	—	1.1
	II	10.1	0.6	—	—	—	—	3.6	1.8	5.0	0.9	2.3	0.9	0.7	0.7	2.0	3.8	—	1.6
	III	45.3	2.4	0.3	—	—	2.5	3.2	2.0	11.6	11.8	6.8	2.9	1.0	1.0	1.3	4.8	—	0.6
	IV	37.6	5.6	0.6	—	1.6	3.0	6.3	10.7	13.8	8.7	5.8	10.6	1.4	1.2	3.7	11.4	—	1.3
	1954- I	23.1	8.7	0.1	—	1.2	2.0	19.5	6.4	5.6	10.8	4.4	4.5	2.3	0.4	2.6	8.4	—	1.7
IX. Total Europe (including U.S.S.R.)	1952-IV	669.8	561.7	85.1	75.1	8.9	11.3	341.0	447.6	334.2	347.2	376.8	419.8	196.2	189.7	285.6	208.7	44.6	29.1
	1953- I	662.0	571.4	85.2	67.2	7.1	5.4	346.6	423.8	303.4	333.1	354.0	378.3	182.2	172.6	282.3	201.2	39.2	19.4
	II	646.3	560.1	89.5	70.2	8.1	5.7	337.7	439.5	339.8	333.0	338.8	360.5	195.4	162.9	292.3	191.4	42.5	20.6
	III	693.0	557.2	87.3	83.4	8.3	9.8	265.2	382.4	364.6	351.3	352.7	353.4	196.4	166.8	265.3	202.3	45.2	20.6
	IV	698.6	610.8	100.0	78.1	15.3	11.7	329.2	466.6	409.0*	393.7*	388.3	410.1	221.7	194.5	318.4	255.0	62.3	29.2
	1954- I	650.9	620.2	102.4	68.2	9.7	8.6	362.8	468.0	370.6	371.0	364.9	356.3	201.6	173.2	302.6	235.1	35.1	24.4

EUROPEAN COUNTRIES AND THE UNITED STATES
ORIGIN AND DESTINATION

Imports c.i.f.; exports f.o.b.

Greece, Spain and Turkey	Denmark	Sweden	Norway	Finland	Western Germany	Austria	Total of eighteen countries	United States	Year and quarter	Area of origin for imports and area of destination for exports ↓
Imp. Exp.	Imp. Exp.	Imp. Exp.	Imp. Exp.	Imp. Exp.	Imp. Exp.	Imp. Exp.	Imp. Exp.	Imp. Exp.		
45.3 29.7	69.0 69.2	63.9 64.3	49.3 25.1	21.4 33.2	44.7 56.5	13.5 10.8	669.6 649.9	138.2 173.2	IV-1952	I. United Kingdom Ireland and Iceland
46.0 35.5	78.7 88.2	58.8 55.0	53.6 27.1	14.6 24.9	36.1 48.0	14.5 11.0	672.4 646.1	135.8 170.7*	I-1953	
44.3 33.6	65.0 99.6	71.1 77.7	47.6 24.0	14.0 29.1	34.2 54.7	15.3 13.0	671.1 686.3	137.6* 143.8*	II	
37.4 18.7	67.8 91.7	63.6 78.6	38.1 22.9	16.5 42.9	41.1 47.8	12.2 13.0	659.4 668.3	144.7 138.6	III	
41.7* 38.1*	73.2 86.5	67.3 77.9	52.6 27.4	23.4 32.4	47.2 58.6	14.8 12.3	724.7* 696.6*	135.8 172.5	IV	
36.6 28.3	66.2 80.7	69.6 57.7	54.6 28.0	18.9 22.3	46.5 53.2	14.6 10.7	687.3 646.3	115.4 139.3	I-1954	
65.8 39.3	47.8 30.6	71.6 74.6	32.1 18.4	31.7 27.3	282.5 320.0	19.6 18.8	1 332.5 1 267.1	181.6 261.0	IV-1952	II. Western European industrial countries (France, Netherlands, Belgium-Luxembourg, Switzerland)
57.8 41.2	46.1 31.9	65.9 52.3	32.0 18.2	19.6 9.5	222.8 284.5	19.5 18.6	1 210.6 1 172.6	180.8 226.2*	I-1953	
55.8 31.4	44.5 12.5	70.2 60.4	28.3 13.0	21.5 14.4	204.8 318.4	19.8 19.1	1 182.2 1 190.3	200.5* 234.4*	II	
55.1 19.1	45.2 12.9	68.7 64.6	28.3 13.2	15.3 22.4	225.7 319.9	18.5 20.3	1 151.9 1 173.1	203.1 212.9	III	
69.1* 41.5*	48.5 22.0	91.0 73.5	35.7 14.7	19.1 20.7	265.5 357.7	22.5 20.9	1 389.8* 1 335.3*	187.6 272.7	IV	
58.7 35.2	46.6 16.3	75.5 54.3	33.0 15.4	25.9 12.6	235.1 336.3	20.9 21.5	1 296.5 1 270.6	147.3 246.7	I-1954	
30.7 29.6	9.4 12.4	18.9 23.7	7.4 9.6	5.0 4.0	106.8 153.0	17.9 35.9	409.8 614.5	107.4 160.4	IV-1952	III. Mediterranean and Iberian countries (Italy, Greece, Spain, Portugal, Yugoslavia, Turkey and miscellaneous continental and non- continental European countries and territories)
32.5 38.0	10.3 10.9	21.6 20.8	10.3 6.8	7.0 3.6	106.9 133.2	17.7 27.4	438.2 574.2	100.3 160.4	I-1953	
35.2 37.5	7.8 10.2	18.5 23.9	9.8 7.2	4.1 4.8	105.8 155.0	17.8 32.1	418.7 592.4	92.6* 175.3	II	
36.3 25.8	6.9 11.0	13.0 26.8	4.5 7.9	4.0 6.0	92.0 151.9	14.5 37.2	352.1 568.6	86.3 132.7	III	
56.5* 30.8*	10.2 11.3	21.6 24.6	6.7 10.4	5.6 5.9	111.0 178.7	19.9 40.5	447.1* 690.0*	101.9 138.8	IV	
46.9 33.5	9.2 10.6	25.7 22.4	8.3 5.8	7.1 4.2	105.2 151.1	19.8 36.5	463.0 599.4	82.5 119.8	I-1954	
26.4 20.7	42.0 24.7	42.5 75.5	49.7 22.3	17.5 14.4	147.7 167.8	5.5 5.1	723.9 685.3	60.9 73.0	IV-1952	IV. Scandinavian countries (Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Finland)
24.0 19.4	34.4 23.3	23.8 51.8	39.6 20.3	11.9 5.4	91.7 143.6	5.2 4.9	604.7 619.4	59.9* 58.1*	I-1953	
21.0 16.2	33.2 20.2	26.9 54.9	38.0 20.9	11.2 10.8	88.2 153.5	3.9 5.5	597.7 627.4	70.1 55.7*	II	
26.1 9.0	41.9 17.3	26.6 54.6	37.7 23.5	9.7 12.5	105.6 152.1	3.5 4.5	658.7 606.0	64.8 48.8	III	
26.1* 19.7*	40.7 29.8	41.4 62.4	39.0 23.4	11.8 11.9	116.9 183.7	4.3 5.3	693.6* 741.2*	62.0 63.9	IV	
24.4 17.8	34.0 27.3	28.1 55.5	40.2 23.7	9.8 6.1	88.2 168.3	4.7 5.1	570.1 685.4	51.5 48.5	I-1954	
69.7 59.2	45.4 43.7	89.1 60.9	30.0 16.8	21.7 16.8	27.2 39.5	39.3 34.1	800.3 694.5	75.1 132.5	IV-1952	V. Germany* and Austria
55.4 58.6	48.6 35.2	73.7 39.6	38.4 16.3	16.2 6.7	21.0 36.1	38.9 25.2	747.3 570.1	75.1 107.9*	I-1953	
56.3 43.8	45.6 28.0	74.9 40.8	34.2 13.3	14.1 12.5	24.2 36.3	36.9 28.6	783.2 547.1	80.4 96.7*	II	
64.0 22.0	53.8 33.7	74.8 54.1	39.1 13.1	12.4 15.7	25.1 37.8	37.7 29.8	802.4 574.7	81.4 80.5	III	
69.5* 44.9*	57.9 43.2	84.0 54.0	46.3 14.5	13.3 14.1	26.7 49.7	46.6 31.8	891.6* 668.4*	76.7 124.0	IV	
59.0 34.2	57.4 35.1	81.9 44.7	44.5 16.8	13.1 8.4	24.8 44.9	45.8 28.2	858.3 590.4	64.8 122.1	I-1954	
237.9 178.5	213.6 180.6	286.0 299.0	168.5 92.2	97.3 95.7	608.9 736.8	95.8 104.7	3 936.1 3 911.3	563.2 800.1	IV-1952	VI. Western Europe*
215.7 192.7	218.1 189.5	243.8 219.5	173.9 88.7	69.3 50.1	478.5 645.4	95.8 87.1	3 673.2 3 582.4	551.9* 723.3*	I-1953	
212.6 162.5	196.1 170.5	261.6 257.7	157.9 78.4	64.9 71.6	457.2 717.9	93.7 98.3	3 652.9 3 643.5	581.2* 705.9*	II	
218.9 94.6	215.6 166.6	246.7 278.7	147.7 80.6	57.9 99.5	489.5 709.5	86.4 104.8	3 624.5 3 590.7	580.3 613.5	III	
262.9* 175.0*	230.5 192.8	305.3 292.4	180.3 90.4	73.2 85.0	567.3 828.4	108.1 110.8	4 146.8* 4 131.5*	564.0 771.9	IV	
225.6 149.0	213.4 170.0	280.8 234.6	180.6 89.7	74.8 53.6	499.8 753.8	105.8 102.0	3 875.2 3 792.1	461.5 676.4	I-1954	
6.8 4.3	6.1 3.2	13.7 10.6	3.3 4.0	15.4 3.0	12.0 15.0	15.8 15.6	135.1 106.1	3.7 0.1	IV 1952	VII. Eastern European countries (Czechoslovakia, Poland, Rumania, Hungary, Bulgaria)
5.5 8.3	5.6 1.5	8.8 6.6	4.9 2.0	13.8 4.0	8.4 12.4	11.2 12.4	113.7 100.3	4.4 0.1	I-1953	
7.6 6.3	2.8 1.6	9.1 5.7	2.7 2.0	18.1 5.9	10.5 11.4	17.9 12.2	126.5 92.1	4.9 0.1	II	
7.8 7.9	4.8 2.0	9.3 12.4	2.4 3.0	21.7 4.1	14.3 11.4	12.0 9.0	119.0 92.6	5.0 0.1	III	
9.5 7.0*	4.4 3.6	12.7 8.2	6.1 3.4	24.4 6.4	17.6 16.8	14.7 13.9	142.2* 99.8*	3.7 0.5	IV	
8.2 13.2	4.5 4.8	6.0 5.1	4.5 3.2	16.4 5.1	12.0 14.9	11.5 10.2	110.5 99.2	4.8 0.5	I-1954	
— —	1.8 1.6	3.1 14.4	3.3 2.9	26.9 48.5	3.3 —	— —	90.5 83.4	3.0 —	IV-1952	VIII. Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
— 0.5	3.0 0.2	0.7 4.5	1.0 0.5	19.5 30.1	3.9 —	— —	56.5 45.7	3.1 —	I-1953	
— 0.8	0.1 1.2	2.3 7.0	2.6 5.1	28.7 32.5	1.3 0.1	— —	58.7 57.0	3.2 —	II	
— 0.6	1.3 7.4	2.8 3.1	4.5 3.7	21.8 38.0	4.7 0.1	— 0.3	104.6 81.2	2.2 —	III	
0.1 2.3*	4.0 12.1	4.2 7.1	8.8 5.8	19.6 44.9	5.8 1.5	— 1.2	113.3 127.4*	2.3 —	IV	
0.5 0.7	6.0 9.8	5.6 3.4	1.8 3.9	22.2 34.0	5.1 2.5	0.1 0.7	100.1 97.9	2.3 —	I-1954	
244.7 182.8	221.5 185.4	302.8 324.0	175.1 99.1	139.6 147.2	624.2 751.8	111.6 120.3	4 161.7 4 100.8	569.9 800.2	IV-1952	IX. Total Europe (including U.S.S.R.)
221.2 201.5	226.7 191.2	253.3 230.6	179.8 91.2	102.6 84.2	490.8 657.8	107.0 99.5	3 843.4 3 728.4	559.4* 723.4*	I-1953	
220.2 169.6	199.0 173.3	273.0 270.4	163.2 85.5	111.7 110.0	469.0 729.4	111.6 110.5	3 838.1 3 792.6	589.3* 706.0*	II	
226.7 103.1	221.7 176.0	258.8 294.2	154.6 87.3	101.4 141.6	508.5 721.0	98.4 114.1	3 848.1 3 764.5	587.5 613.6	III	
272.5* 184.3*	238.9 208.5	322.2 307.7	195.2 99.6	117.2 136.3	590.7 846.7	122.8 125.9	4 402.3* 4 358.7*	570.0 772.4	IV	
234.3 162.9	223.9 184.6	292.4 243.1	186.9 96.8	113.4 92.7	516.9 771.2	117.4 112.9	4 085.8 3 989.2	468.6 676.9	I-1954	

Table XXIX. — (continued) — IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF EIGHTEEN COUNTRIES
ACCORDING TO AREAS OF ORIGIN

Millions of current dollars

Area of origin for imports and area of destination for exports ↓	Year and quarter	United Kingdom ^a		Ireland		Iceland		France ^b		Netherlands		Belgium-Luxembourg		Switzerland		Italy		Portugal	
		Imp.	Exp.	Imp.	Exp.	Imp.	Exp.	Imp.	Exp.	Imp.	Exp.	Imp.	Exp.	Imp.	Exp.	Imp.	Exp.	Imp.	Exp.
X. United States and dependencies	1952-IV	179.5	108.2	11.4	2.4	3.3	1.7	78.6	40.0	54.6	34.1	70.7	50.7	39.3	51.8	77.4	45.5	11.9	11.2
	1953- I	201.0	107.6	11.6	2.1	3.7	1.8	106.5	43.9	68.9	41.1	60.2	56.5	37.2	44.9	95.0	36.0	10.2	8.3
	II	187.6	117.0	7.6	1.0	3.7	1.5	104.4	51.2	44.1	39.8	68.0	72.6	35.4	49.8	83.9	31.7	7.6	8.4
	III	145.7	117.1	9.6	1.4	3.3	1.3	84.7	45.8	56.2	41.9	62.9	59.9	32.7	53.0	67.4	35.4	7.0	9.4
	IV	178.0	104.8	17.1	1.9	7.4	2.1	90.2	42.3	67.7*	48.2*	58.0	45.4	40.4	51.1	68.8	41.8	7.7	10.2
	1954- I	172.8	101.0	9.4	1.0	3.5	2.7	89.5	36.4	77.5	41.7	61.9	40.4	36.9	34.0	92.3	31.1	5.9	6.6
XI. Canada and Newfoundland	1952-IV	181.3	103.0	8.0	0.2	0.1	—	11.8	5.5	11.8	2.7	27.9	7.2	15.0	6.0	7.2	2.8	1.2	0.6
	1953- I	142.7	95.2	2.8	0.3	0.1	—	9.9	4.1	11.7	2.7	10.4	6.3	9.1	4.7	10.8	2.9	1.5	0.5
	II	204.8	131.7	4.4	0.2	0.3	—	13.2	11.4	11.2	4.5	14.9	8.4	12.1	5.6	7.3	3.0	0.7	0.5
	III	291.7	107.3	3.7	0.2	0.2	—	7.3	4.6	19.6	4.4	17.2	9.0	15.6	5.4	7.6	3.3	1.2	0.6
	IV	212.4	104.8	5.1	0.4	0.2	—	9.2	5.6	6.2	4.0*	15.7	7.1	10.2	6.5	8.8	3.5	0.4	0.7
	1954- I	143.6	88.2	1.2	0.3	0.1	—	11.2	3.4	8.6	2.4	10.6	5.3	8.2	5.0	4.9	2.4	0.9	0.4
XII. Latin American republics	1952-IV	103.8	88.3	1.7	0.1	0.4	0.2	66.6	45.7	29.6	27.3	40.4	26.1	18.9	24.2	34.4	28.9	2.3	1.8
	1953- I	134.0	74.2	1.8	—	0.5	0.9	62.4	49.2	27.8	22.0	44.3	20.4	18.0	20.6	38.0	23.1	2.0	1.5
	II	206.9	70.5	4.6	—	1.1	0.1	50.6	59.8	20.6	22.4	44.9	21.1	17.8	22.6	40.0	26.4	1.0	1.4
	III	188.1	71.6	6.0	—	0.4	—	65.2	55.9	32.3	21.7	39.1	19.6	18.1	24.7	43.6	28.2	3.8	2.7
	IV	160.3	93.9	3.7	—	0.4	1.0	63.3	68.9	36.1	28.2*	40.9	23.6	23.2	26.6	42.9	32.6	3.5	4.7
	1954- I	150.7	85.6	1.7	—	0.6	1.1	63.2	64.1	51.9	35.2	48.4	25.6	23.6	22.9	42.9	29.7	1.6	2.8
XIII. Overseas sterling area (including British colonies)	1952-IV	973.0	743.7	7.7	0.9	—	0.1	189.1	33.0	57.3	38.8	57.5	20.1	5.1	18.2	92.0	46.1	3.1	2.2
	1953- I	1 006.4	761.1	18.5	0.8	—	—	240.2	36.6	57.8	43.4	65.2	22.2	8.1	16.4	120.1	37.6	1.8	1.9
	II	1 027.5	748.6	9.9	0.8	—	—	217.5	32.5	61.0	37.2	58.3	27.2	7.7	18.1	119.3	45.0	3.0	1.5
	III	866.6	772.5	5.3	0.8	—	0.9	235.7	29.0	45.7	49.3	61.0	30.4	5.7	20.8	107.6	48.4	1.8	1.7
	IV	943.5	874.6	12.0	0.9	—	0.1	190.5	42.7	49.7*	48.3*	51.8	41.2	8.4	21.8	114.8	49.3	2.6	2.4
	1954- I	1 038.5	839.7	12.2	0.9	—	0.1	231.2	36.1	50.5	55.1	59.3	40.0	10.1	19.7	130.1	45.2	6.1	1.9
XIV. Affiliated overseas areas (excluding sterling area)	1952-IV	64.1	37.7	1.8	0.2	2.9	—	286.2	444.2	19.0	20.9	54.7	46.8	5.1	7.7	19.1	7.5	21.0	19.1
	1953- I	69.2	37.6	2.7	0.2	1.6	—	278.6	391.5	24.1	25.1	50.4	41.2	4.9	6.1	16.4	9.0	16.0	13.5
	II	69.1	33.8	2.7	—	2.0	—	301.7	395.0	23.6	18.9	49.5	42.9	7.5	6.5	19.5	9.9	15.1	17.0
	III	52.9	36.3	1.7	—	1.4	—	248.5	299.3	21.2	16.5	51.6	43.8	6.6	7.0	14.7	8.8	16.9	16.7
	IV	59.8	33.5	1.5	0.5	2.1	—	260.1	427.8	24.1	21.9*	62.6	39.2	5.2	8.0	16.0	9.8	20.2	18.8
	1954- I	67.3	40.1	2.2	0.3	—	0.1	297.0	402.8	31.5	22.0	54.3	43.5	4.7	6.5	17.1	9.4	18.2	15.9
XV. Other overseas countries	1952-IV	42.2	107.1	1.1	0.2	—	0.1	60.6	42.2	58.0	40.8	11.5	21.6	15.6	19.8	61.0	23.1	4.2	1.3
	1953- I	63.5	92.1	2.1	0.2	0.1	0.5	66.3	44.1	59.3	36.7	11.0	23.0	12.7	20.7	50.0	26.6	3.3	0.9
	II	68.6	88.9	2.1	0.4	0.2	0.3	58.9	61.0	68.4	37.2	12.9	25.8	17.9	22.6	51.1	39.2	3.6	0.7
	III	57.8	100.3	2.0	0.4	0.1	—	59.2	45.8	59.5	40.6	17.8	25.6	13.6	21.0	41.8	28.7	3.6	1.3
	IV	62.9	101.0	2.1	0.3	0.2	—	63.0	40.5	59.1	36.2*	19.8	30.5	19.0	23.3	49.2	31.9	6.7	3.4
	1954- I	64.2	97.5	1.8	0.3	0.3	—	63.7	52.0	67.9	38.0	17.3	22.1	17.6	21.6	51.6	33.5	1.8	1.5
XVI. Total overseas countries	1952-IV	1 543.9	1 188.0	31.7	4.0	6.7	2.1	692.9	610.6	230.3	164.6	262.7	172.5	99.0	127.7	291.1	153.9	43.7	36.2
	1953- I	1 616.8	1 167.8	39.5	3.6	6.0	3.2	763.9	569.4	249.6	171.0	241.5	169.6	90.0	113.4	330.3	135.2	34.8	26.6
	II	1 764.5	1 190.5	31.3	2.4	7.3	1.9	746.3	610.9	228.9	160.0	248.5	198.0	98.4	125.2	321.1	155.2	31.0	29.5
	III	1 602.8	1 205.1	28.3	2.8	5.4	2.2	700.6	480.4	234.5	174.4	249.6	188.3	92.3	131.9	282.7	152.8	34.3	32.4
	IV	1 616.9	1 312.6	41.5	4.0	10.3	3.2	676.3	627.8	242.9*	186.8*	248.8*	187.0	106.4	137.3	300.5	168.9	41.1	40.2
	1954- I	1 637.1	1 252.1	28.5	2.8	4.5	4.0	755.8	594.8	287.9	194.4	251.8	176.9	101.1	109.7	338.9	151.3	34.5	29.1
XVII. TOTAL WORLD	1952-IV	2 213.7	1 749.7	116.8	79.1	15.6	13.4	1 033.9	1 058.2	564.5	511.8	639.5	592.3	295.2	317.4	576.7	362.6	88.3	65.3
	1953- I	2 278.8	1 739.2	124.7	70.8	13.1	8.6	1 110.5	993.2	553.0	504.1	595.5	547.9	272.2	286.0	612.6	336.4	74.0	46.0
	II	2 410.8	1 750.6	120.8	72.6	15.4	7.6	1 084.0	1 050.4	568.7	493.0	587.3	558.5	293.8	288.1	613.4	346.6	73.5	50.1
	III	2 295.8	1 762.3	115.6	86.2	13.7	12.0	965.8	862.8	599.1	525.7	602.3	541.7	288.7	298.7	548.0	355.1	79.5	53.0
	IV	2 315.5	1 923.4	141.5	82.1	25.6	14.9	1 005.5	1 094.4	651.9*	580.5*	637.1	597.1	328.1	331.8	618.9	423.9	103.4	69.4
	1954- I	2 288.0	1 872.3	130.9	71.0	14.2	12.6	1 118.6	1 062.8	658.5	565.4	616.7	533.2	302.7	282.9	641.5	386.4	69.6	53.5
XVIII. DOLLAR AREA (United States, Canada, Latin American dollar countries and the Philippines)	1952-IV	393.4	253.3	20.6	2.7	3.5	1.9	109.3	65.9	80.4	47.5	114.6	73.1	62.6	72.0	98.0	65.3	13.9	12.8
	1953- I	369.2	243.5	15.2	2.4	3.9	2.1	135.8	71.9	93.5	56.8	91.5	77.6	53.9	62.7	116.9	47.7	12.5	9.7
	II	458.1	288.7	14.5	1.2	4.6	1.6	132.8	86.2	66.4	56.0	102.9	97.6	57.3	68.5	102.7	45.8	8.5	9.9
	III	507.4	261.6	17.0	1.6	3.6	1.3	103.6	66.4	90.3	57.1	94.9	82.2	55.6	71.0	84.2	51.9	8.3	11.2
	IV	436.1	257.6	23.4	2.3	7.8	2.2	114.8	68.9	86.0*	67.4*	88.6	67.0	58.9	70.7	85.5	58.7	8.3	12.3
	1954- I	360.2	233.1	10.9	1.3	3.7	2.8	116.8	58.4	106.9	61.1	94.8	60.7	54.5	51.0	104.9	46.8	6.9	8.2

^a Imports are general imports, and exports exclude re-exports.

^b Including non-monetary gold; see "Notes to the Statistics".

^c Imports f.o.b.

^d Exports.

EUROPEAN COUNTRIES AND THE UNITED STATES ORIGIN AND DESTINATION

Imports c.i.f.; exports f.o.b.

Greece, Spain and Turkey	Denmark	Sweden	Norway	Finland	Western Germany	Austria	Total of eighteen countries		United States		Year and quarter	Area of origin for imports and area of destination for exports ↓
Imp. Exp.	Imp. Exp.	Imp. Exp.	Imp. Exp.	Imp. Exp.	Imp. Exp.	Imp. Exp.	Imp. Exp.	Imp. Exp.	Imp. Exp.	Imp. Exp.		
61.2 44.3	11.8 10.4	35.6 25.7	22.7 10.0	9.6 12.2	141.7 78.4	17.3 5.7	826.6 532.3				IV-1952	X. United States and dependencies
47.4 31.3	11.4 9.2	36.0 23.4	21.5 15.9	7.6 10.5	113.8 69.5	21.6 11.2	853.6 513.2				I-1953	
37.5 35.9	11.4 10.2	35.0 28.4	22.3 14.4	7.2 11.5	96.3 74.3	24.3 6.6	776.3 554.3				II	
48.8 26.5	9.9 10.5	27.5 24.5	15.6 16.9	7.9 8.8	88.3 72.0	12.0 9.7	679.5 534.1				III	
48.1* 55.5*	12.0 13.1	28.4 23.0	18.3 11.2	5.7 10.0	96.1 81.9	11.6 6.5	755.5* 549.0*				IV	XI. Canada and Newfoundland
43.7 34.6	12.7 14.0	31.2 16.5	19.0 15.9	3.4 8.6	114.4 66.7	14.5 6.3	788.6 457.5				I-1954	
1.7 1.5	0.1 0.5	3.5 2.1	10.2 0.8	0.1 0.1	46.4 6.7	1.5 1.5	327.8 141.2	641.4 716.1			IV-1952	
2.6 0.8	0.1 0.4	1.1 2.0	10.4 0.4	0.5 0.1	10.8 5.6	0.9 0.8	225.4 126.8	580.2* 709.2			I-1953	
1.3 0.8	0.1 0.6	1.1 3.0	10.7 0.7	0.3 0.2	30.6 8.0	0.8 0.6	313.8 179.2	644.6* 856.6*			II	XII. Latin American republics
5.8 0.8	0.1 0.6	1.6 2.5	9.8 0.7	0.3 0.2	28.6 7.9	0.7 0.6	411.0 148.1	607.4 705.0			III	
13.4* 1.0*	0.2 0.9	0.8 1.8	8.0 0.5	0.2 0.2	41.0 8.7	1.3 0.8	333.1* 146.5*	623.0 671.3			IV	
13.7 0.8	0.1 0.4	0.4 1.8	9.0 0.4	0.6 0.2	7.4 7.4	1.0 0.6	221.5 119.0	539.0 635.8			I-1954	
17.2 8.9	8.5 13.2	31.4 20.1	8.4 13.2	11.6 3.8	75.8 112.8	5.2 3.6	456.2 418.2	893.4 768.5			IV-1952	XIII. Overseas sterling area (including British colonies)
21.1 8.6	8.7 10.6	34.9 19.2	13.9 6.4	8.7 2.8	61.6 79.0	7.4 3.1	485.1 341.6	946.4* 688.6*			I-1953	
22.5 7.2	8.6 8.8	32.7 22.1	9.1 4.8	11.9 4.5	79.4 103.0	7.3 3.1	559.0 377.8	871.9* 735.0*			II	
22.2 8.0	10.1 7.9	35.1 26.9	4.8 3.2	9.0 5.0	93.7 103.8	3.6 7.9	575.1 387.1	844.6 702.0			III	
13.8* 17.2*	12.3 8.1	32.9 46.0	9.8 9.1	10.4 5.6	115.8 145.1	4.3 6.3	573.6* 516.9*	756.6 790.0			IV	XIV. Affiliated overseas areas (excluding sterling area)
14.2 18.7	14.8 12.0	32.8 27.0	10.0 8.3	10.0 5.4	114.0 119.5	3.6 7.5	584.0 465.4	916.6 681.0			I-1954	
12.2 7.8	1.1 5.7	20.7* 17.9	7.5 6.5	3.1 2.4	118.6 69.1	0.8 3.6	1 548.8* 1 016.1	312.2 226.6			IV-1952	
13.8 2.8	1.7 5.8	25.4* 15.5	6.7 7.2	2.6 2.6	120.8 59.5	0.5 2.0	1 689.6* 1 015.4	303.6* 229.6*			I-1953	
11.6 2.5	2.2 5.6	22.1* 20.1	7.7 8.6	2.2 3.5	125.7 77.4	1.3 2.4	1 677.0* 1 031.0	305.6* 185.2*			II	XV. Other overseas countries
13.3 4.8	1.6 4.5	22.1 18.5	4.6 10.3	2.2 3.9	102.2 85.5	1.3 2.9	1 476.7 1 084.2	246.6 205.6			III	
11.9 4.7*	1.8 5.8	24.1* 21.2	7.0 9.7	2.8 4.7	102.4 99.3	1.3 3.7	1 524.6* 1 230.4*	248.1 223.3			IV	
11.6 4.5	2.1 5.2	26.2 19.1	4.3 10.0	2.8 3.1	109.5 87.3	0.6 4.1	1 695.1 1 172.0	256.4 182.3			I-1954	
19.3 14.0	0.7* 1.9*	17.6 3.8	7.5 1.1	3.3 0.9	36.5 16.7	0.4 0.9	559.2* 623.4*	110.7 73.7			IV-1952	XVI. Total overseas countries
17.8 13.0	1.5* 2.8*	17.3 3.3	3.7 1.6	1.5 0.5	42.5 12.4	0.3 0.8	548.5* 558.6*	95.5 73.8*			I-1953	
23.4 16.5	1.8* 3.0*	18.5 3.5	7.0 1.3	1.1 0.7	35.4 17.7	0.3 1.0	578.2* 567.7*	95.8* 78.6*			II	
20.0 14.2	1.5* 2.8*	13.7 4.2	4.5 1.2	0.8 0.9	34.3 18.5	0.1 1.0	490.4* 471.2*	87.8 72.2			III	
18.6* 20.4*	0.5* 3.4*	15.6 5.2	5.7 1.0	1.2 1.0	38.6 22.6	0.4 1.1	532.2* 614.2*	120.5 70.6			IV	XVII. TOTAL WORLD
18.7 20.5	1.0 3.0	17.0 4.4	5.6 1.6	0.8 0.7	38.5 21.6	0.2 1.4	574.1 593.8	137.4 62.3			I-1954	
28.2 15.5	1.2 3.8	8.8* 9.8	4.7 7.8	1.9 9.0	53.7 60.6	1.1 4.0	353.8* 366.7	256.9 404.4			IV-1952	
25.6 14.5	6.0 2.9	11.0* 14.6	5.1 5.7	2.9 3.6	64.4 60.9	1.0 3.8	384.3* 350.8	269.2* 392.9*			I-1953	
28.3 20.4	3.1 5.5	13.2* 14.0	4.0 3.8	4.1 3.2	72.9 64.6	1.2 3.3	410.5* 390.9	305.5* 408.0*			II	XVIII. DOLLAR AREA (United States, Canada, Latin American dollar countries and the Philippines)
28.8 20.3	0.6 5.2	8.9 14.1	4.0 5.8	3.4 7.2	67.9 75.4	0.9 3.6	369.9 395.3	282.2 410.9			III	
29.6* 25.6*	1.9 5.3	10.4* 17.0	5.1 4.6	2.4 8.8	82.2 91.4	1.3 5.1	414.9* 424.9*	237.8 452.1			IV	
27.7 19.0	3.6 4.6	13.5 11.5	5.9 3.4	4.8 4.8	76.7 100.3	2.4 5.0	420.8 415.1	217.0 428.2			I-1954	
139.8 92.0	23.4* 35.5*	117.6 79.4	61.0 39.4	29.6 28.4	472.7 344.3	26.3 19.3	4 072.4* 3 097.9*	2 214.6 2 189.3			IV-1952	XIX. TOTAL WORLD
128.3 71.0	29.4* 31.7*	125.7 78.0	61.3 37.2	23.8 20.1	413.9 286.9	31.7 21.7	4 186.5* 2 906.4*	2 194.9* 2 094.1*			I-1953	
124.6 83.3	27.2* 33.7*	122.6 91.1	60.8 33.6	26.8 23.6	440.3 345.0	35.2 17.0	4 314.8* 3 100.9*	2 223.4* 2 263.4*			II	
138.9 74.6	23.8* 31.5*	108.9 90.7	43.3 38.1	23.6 26.0	415.0 363.1	18.6 25.7	4 002.6* 3 020.0*	2 068.6 2 095.7			III	
135.4* 124.4*	28.7* 36.6*	112.2 114.2	53.9 36.1	22.7 30.3	476.1 449.0	20.2 23.5	4 133.9* 3 481.9*	1 986.0 2 207.3			IV	XX. TOTAL WORLD
129.6 98.1	34.3 39.2	121.1 80.3	53.8 39.6	22.4 22.8	460.5 402.8	22.3 24.9	4 284.1 3 222.8	2 066.4 1 989.6			I-1954	
384.5 274.8	244.9* 220.9*	420.4 403.4	236.1 138.5	169.2 175.6	1 096.9 1 096.1	137.9 139.6	8 234.1* 7 198.7*	2 784.5 2 989.5			IV-1952	
349.5 272.5	256.1* 222.9*	379.0 308.6	241.1 128.4	126.4 104.3	904.7 944.7	138.7 121.2	8 029.9* 6 634.8*	2 754.3* 2 817.5*			I-1953	
344.8 252.9	226.2* 207.0*	395.6 361.5	224.0 119.1	138.5 133.6	909.3 1 074.4	146.8 127.5	8 152.9* 6 893.5*	2 812.7* 2 969.4*			II	XXI. TOTAL WORLD
365.6 177.7	245.5* 207.5*	367.7 384.9	197.9 125.4	125.0 167.6	923.5 1 084.1	117.0 139.8	7 850.7* 6 784.5*	2 656.1 2 709.3			III	
407.9* 308.7*	267.6* 245.1*	434.4 421.9	249.1 135.7	139.9 166.6	1 066.8 1 295.7	143.0 149.4	8 536.2* 7 840.6*	2 556.0 2 979.7			IV	
363.9 261.0	258.2 223.8	413.5 323.4	240.7 136.4	135.8 115.5	977.4 1 174.0	139.7 137.8	8 369.9 7 212.0	2 535.0 2 666.5			I-1954	
72.0 51.3	13.0 14.3	50.9 34.2	37.6 15.7	11.7 12.9	219.7 129.8	20.2 8.7	1 321.4 861.4	1 166.4 1 364.2			IV-1952	XXII. DOLLAR AREA (United States, Canada, Latin American dollar countries and the Philippines)
59.5 36.3	11.8 10.9	49.5 33.2	36.9 20.2	9.1 12.1	146.3 107.9	23.4 13.1	1 228.9 808.1	1 235.8 1 333.8*			I-1953	
46.7 41.8	12.2 13.8	45.9 39.6	37.6 17.3	9.4 12.5	161.3 118.2	25.9 8.3	1 286.8 907.0	1 275.8* 1 534.6*			II	
67.2 30.9	10.6 13.6	42.7 38.8	27.0 19.5	9.0 9.8	162.1 119.9	13.6 11.6	1 297.1 848.4	1 190.1 1 324.5			III	
68.7* 64.5*	14.1 16.7	39.9 37.6	29.7 13.9	6.4 10.7	184.5 141.9	13.3 8.3	1 266.0* 900.7*	1 122.5 1 369.9			IV	XXIII. DOLLAR AREA (United States, Canada, Latin American dollar countries and the Philippines)
66.1 43.4	14.9 17.8	42.6 29.0	32.1 18.9	4.8 9.6	159.4 121.7	16.1 8.1	1 195.5 771.9	1 221.8 1 245.1			I-1954	

Including special categories. e Including eastern Germany.

Area of origin	IMPORTS												Total of eighteen western European countries				United States <i>d</i>			
	United Kingdom <i>a</i>				France <i>b</i>				Western Germany												Other western European countries c
	1953	1953	1954		1953	1953	1954		1953	1953	1954		1953	1953	1954		1953	1953	1954	
XII. Latin American Republics	134.0	160.3	150.7		62.4	63.3	63.2		61.6	115.8	114.0		227.1*	234.2*	256.1		485.1*	165.9*	584.0	
Argentina	66.6	74.2	64.4		16.1	8.9	8.0		10.7	17.1	31.0		43.1*	65.7*	76.1		136.5*	165.9*	179.5	
Brazil	108	23.9	22.9		19.3	31.3	32.1		15.4	46.4	5.8		69.6	82.5*	77.4		171.7*	177.7*	168.7	
Chile	3.2	0.1	0.1		1.8	1.7	2.6		5.4	6.4	5.8		8.8	3.0*	4.9		19.2	14.1*	15.5	
Colombia	5.8	23.5	14.0		5.1	1.0	3.7		5.8	9.4	9.4		5.8	8.8*	9.0		12.8	19.3*	22.2	
Cuba	5.8	23.5	14.0		5.1	1.0	3.7		5.8	9.4	9.4		5.8	8.8*	9.0		12.8	19.3*	22.2	
Mexico	2.9	3.0	2.7		1.3	2.6	2.6		5.1	9.0	7.9		13.1	13.9*	12.8		21.2	34.5*	22.9	
Peru	4.0	5.8	5.1		2.1	2.2	1.6		1.3	3.9	2.5		7.9	6.5*	6.0		15.3	18.4*	15.2	
Uruguay	24.9	7.9	12.9		4.4	7.6	5.9		7.4	4.3	4.1		20.6	16.1	14.1		57.3	32.1	34.1	
Venezuela	5.7	10.6	13.3		3.6	5.2	4.7		3.6	5.2	4.7		23.5	17.7*	23.4		44.6	42.0*	52.6	
Other Latin America	10.0	8.3	13.1		3.6	1.7	1.8		5.3	16.7	11.9		25.7	15.3*	25.8		44.6	42.0*	52.6	
XIII. Overseas sterling area (including British colonies)	1006.4*	943.5	1038.5		240.2	190.5	231.2		120.8	102.4	109.5		322.2*	288.2*	315.9		1689.6*	1524.6*	1695.1	
Africa :																				
British East Africa	34.0	21.0	24.2		2.5	2.6	2.0		6.8	8.5	6.5		8.4	5.9*	6.6		51.7	38.0*	39.3	
British West Africa	120.7	91.8	135.9		0.3	0.5	0.4		13.3	10.7	13.1		15.8	9.9	14.7		150.1	112.9	164.1	
Northern and Southern Rhodesia	45.3	57.8	44.7		34.7	30.5	21.2		2.6	1.7	3.1		4.9	8.2	6.2		52.8	67.7	54.0	
Union of South Africa	52.5	50.9	65.0		34.7	30.5	21.2		18.2	13.6	11.9		33.7	28.0*	28.6		139.1	123.0*	126.7	
Asia :																				
Bahrein, Kuwait, Qatar & Tr. Oman	106.2	109.8	106.8		46.4	35.9	35.6		2.2	2.1	2.8		52.1*	49.8*	54.3		206.9*	197.6*	199.5	
Burma	7.8	4.5	4.8		—	0.4	0.2		0.2	0.5	0.4		1.0	0.9*	1.8		9.0	6.3*	7.2	
Ceylon	21.9	21.3	20.4		0.8	0.8	0.8		3.5	4.0	3.1		3.8	5.4	5.6		30.0	31.5	29.9	
Hong Kong	4.0	5.2	8.1		0.1	0.1	0.1		—	0.1	0.1		2.7	2.1	1.6		6.8	7.5	9.9	
India	69.5	103.9	115.5		4.1	3.4	4.0		11.8	9.5	7.5		21.6	18.3	19.6		107.0	135.1	146.6	
Malaya	60.9	31.5	35.3		43.9	49.3	62.3		10.2	14.4	9.4		23.5	17.9*	21.9		107.4	121.6*	132.9	
Malaya and Singapore	58.4	31.5	35.3		43.9	49.3	62.3		10.2	14.4	9.4		23.5	17.9*	21.9		107.4	121.6*	132.9	
Pakistan	26.7	23.2	24.9		13.7	7.0	8.5		10.7	7.3	8.8		18.1	16.0*	18.8		69.2	53.5*	61.0	
Oceania :																				
Australia	218.7	203.2	178.4		63.0	41.2	63.4		17.0	16.0	19.0		71.3	52.1*	70.3		370.0	312.5*	331.1	
New Zealand	129.2	99.2	150.6		13.4	4.6	18.2		5.1	2.9	5.2		12.4	9.7	9.7		160.1	116.4	183.7	
Other overseas sterling area	62.9*	82.3	94.1		0.4	0.6	0.3		6.6	6.9	7.1		19.5*	13.5*	12.2		89.4*	103.3*	113.7	
XIV. Affiliated overseas areas (excluding the sterling area)	69.2	59.8	67.3		278.6	260.1	297.0		42.5	38.6	38.5		158.2*	173.7*	171.3		548.5*	532.2*	574.1	
Belgian Congo and Ruanda Urundi	4.4	2.1	4.1		12.6	7.1	8.8		12.3	10.3	12.8		46.3	63.5*	53.0		75.6	83.0*	78.7	
Netherlands Antilles and Surinam	21.2	24.6	20.4		13.2	1.0	0.4		0.9	0.2	0.2		38.6	35.3*	32.9		60.9	68.2*	54.9	
French North Africa	25.3	23.2	24.4		18.3	13.0	14.6		1.9	0.9	0.9		24.6	20.6*	20.6		203.4	162.2*	199.1	
French West and Equatorial Africa	1.2	0.2	0.3		10.0	6.0	84.7		1.9	6.8	8.7		10.6	10.6*	18.1		88.4	81.0*	115.9	
Indochina	0.2	0.3	0.2		10.0	0.2	0.3		0.9	0.4	0.2		0.1	0.8	0.4		10.4	5.9	6.8	
Portuguese overseas territories	1.9	1.0	1.0		2.0	2.2	1.1		7.1	7.7	5.3		20.3	24.6*	26.8		31.3	35.5*	34.9	
Spanish overseas territories	14.9	6.8	12.9		1.0	0.1	0.8		0.9	1.4	1.1		13.7	11.0*	12.7		30.5	19.3*	27.5	
Other affiliated overseas territories	0.6*	0.7	1.0		46.1*	45.8	54.3		0.7*	0.3	0.7		2.9*	2.4*	3.3		50.3*	49.2*	59.3	
XV. Other overseas countries	63.5*	62.9	64.2		66.3	63.0	63.7		64.4	82.2	76.7		190.1*	206.8*	216.2		384.3*	414.9*	420.8	
China (including Taiwan)	4.8	9.3	5.9		2.0	2.5	2.4		6.9	9.6	7.9		10.9	11.5	8.7		24.6	32.9	24.9	
Egypt	9.0	15.3	20.7		16.1	11.2	12.7		7.7	7.2	9.9		26.8	25.3*	29.4		59.6	50.0*	72.7	
Indonesia	4.3	4.7	4.0		2.8	4.3	2.5		17.0	25.0	20.0		44.6	43.8*	50.7		68.7	77.8*	77.2	
Iran	1.4	1.7	2.4		1.0	1.1	1.8		5.9	6.5	6.4		3.9	4.0*	4.3		12.2	13.3*	14.9	
Israel	11.4	1.7	12.4		0.1	0.1	0.4		—	0.1	0.2		8.4	5.4	14.0		19.9	7.3	27.0	
Japan	3.8	3.1	3.1		5.6	2.8	2.5		9.6	3.6	3.2		17.8	11.3*	9.0		41.1	21.5*	17.8	
Liberia	1.7	1.1	0.8		—	—	—		0.8	0.9	0.8		0.4	0.5	0.7		2.9	2.5	2.3	
Philippines	1.5	1.2	1.4		0.7	0.2	0.3		1.6	4.1	3.5		8.9	11.4*	13.0		12.7	16.9*	18.2	
Saudi Arabia	4.3	0.8	1.1		17.2	17.6	19.3		0.8	1.0	14.7		36.4	50.2*	38.4		65.9	83.3*	70.6	
Sudan, Anglo-Egyptian	4.9	16.0	5.3		0.5	2.3	1.6		4.2	4.2	4.1		1.8	3.9	4.6		11.4	25.0*	15.8	
Syria and Lebanon	9.3	4.6	4.2		7.6	10.3	10.7		2.3	0.2	0.7		17.5	25.3*	21.3		36.7	44.3*	45.3	
Thailand	1.3	1.3	1.2		0.4	0.3	0.3		0.3	0.2	0.3		0.3	0.3*	0.3		0.3	0.3*	0.3	
Rest of other overseas countries	2.6*	1.4	1.8		12.4	10.5	9.5		0.4	3.5	1.0		10.2*	11.1*	12.5		25.6*	26.5*	24.8	
TOTAL OVERSEAS COUNTRIES (excluding U.S. and Canada)	1273.1	1226.5	1320.7		647.5	576.9	655.1		289.3	339.0	338.7		897.6*	902.9*	959.5		3107.5*	3045.3*	3274.0	
										</										

^a General imports. ^b Including non-monetary gold; see "Notes to the Statistics". ^c Ireland, Iceland, the Netherlands, Belgium-Luxembourg, Switzerland, Italy, Portugal, Greece, Spain, Turkey, Denmark, and the United Kingdom.

^a General imports. ^b Including non-monetary gold; see "Notes to the Statistics". ^c Ireland, Iceland, the Netherlands, Belgium-Luxembourg, Switzerland, Italy, Portugal, Greece, Spain, Turkey, Denmark, and the United Kingdom.

Table XXXI
PRICES OF BASIC COMMODITIES
U.S. dollars per ton

Commodity	Market	Type of price	June 1950	March 1951	March 1953	Dec. 1953	March 1954
Coal	United States	Domestic ^a	6.1	6.3	6.5	6.3	6.0
	United Kingdom	Domestic ^b	7.5	8.7	10.6	11.4	12.0
		Export ^c	12.1	12.5	15.2	15.2	15.2
	Western Germany	Domestic	6.9	7.4	9.5	9.5	9.5
	France	Domestic	10.8	10.8	14.6	14.6	14.6
	Italy	Domestic	18.1 ^d	26.4	20.5	19.0	18.6
	Poland	Export ^e	12.9	24.0	17.0	17.0	16.9
Coke	United States	Domestic	15.7	16.3	16.3	16.3	16.3
	United Kingdom	Domestic	10.1	10.8	13.3	13.4	13.4
	Western Germany	Domestic	11.2	12.5	16.4	16.5	16.1
	France	Domestic	14.7	14.7	20.3	20.3	20.3
	Italy	Domestic	29.4	35.2	35.0	32.7	31.8
Steel scrap	United States	Domestic	43.2	44.4	43.3	33.0	25.1
	United Kingdom	Domestic	10.8	10.8	17.1	17.1	17.5
	Western Germany	Domestic	17.4	21.9	36.0	33.0	30.0
	France	Domestic	12.3	16.7	40.3	36.7	33.1
	Italy	Domestic	16.0	48.0	51.2	44.3	40.0
Pig-iron	United States	Domestic	45	51	54	55	55
	United Kingdom	Domestic	29	30	40	40	41
	Western Germany	Domestic	34	40	69	69	69
	France	Domestic	44	44	61	66	66
	Italy	Domestic	55	85	73	71	66
Steel bars	United States	Domestic	76	82	87	92	92
	United Kingdom	Domestic	60	61	88	87	87
		Export	70	89	131	96	89
	Western Germany	Domestic	54	60	99	92	92
		Export	54	111	84	89	89
	France	Domestic	59	60	86	91	88
		Export	49	120	88	87	82
	Belgium	Domestic	53	75	84	84	84
		Export	53	145	84	87	82
	Italy	Domestic	103	150	141	141	138
Fuel oil (U.S. \$ per barrel).	United States	Dom. and Exp.	3.10	3.36	3.36	3.41	3.57
	United Kingdom	Domestic	5.94	6.62	6.17	5.88	5.88
	France	Import	4.31	5.69	5.26	5.35	5.35
	Italy	Domestic	3.58	5.14	3.72	3.70	4.52
Aluminium	United States	Domestic	386	419	452	474	474
	United Kingdom	Domestic	309	342	457	413	430
	Western Germany	Domestic	411	495	550	531	531
	France	Domestic	480	486	615	615	615
	Italy	Domestic	580	680	638	612	605
Copper	United States	Domestic	485	534	646	655	655
		Import ^f	..	..	729	656-797	651-662
	United Kingdom	Domestic	513	577	772	645	650
	Western Germany	Domestic	513	566	805	681	683
	France	Domestic	640	722	1 039	866	862
	Italy	Domestic	520	1 230	836	768	752
Lead	United States	Domestic	262	375	298	298	287
	United Kingdom	Domestic	262	375	253	248	254
	Western Germany	Domestic	276	397	255	256	242
	France	Domestic	326	463	372	372	372
	Italy	Domestic	363	475	345	362	357
Nickel	United States	Domestic	1 058	1 113	1 323	1 323	1 323
	United Kingdom	Domestic	1.063	1 118	1 332	1 332	1 331

Sources : *Economic Bulletin for Europe*, Vol. 4, No. 1, page 78.

^a New series. Mine run bituminous, f.o.b. car at mine.

^b New series. Durham best gas, f.o.b. Tyne, for home market.

^c Durham best gas, f.o.b. Tyne, quality 1, for export.

^d January-June.

^e C.i.f. Swedish east coast.

The import price of \$606 per ton applied also to metal produced from

Table XXXI (continued)
PRICES OF BASIC COMMODITIES
U.S. dollars per ton

Commodity	Market	Type of price	June 1950	March 1951	March 1953	Dec. 1953	March 1954
Tin	United States	Import	1 715	3 210	2 679	1 896	2 040
	United Kingdom	Auction	1 658	3 630	2 613	1 789	1 984
	Italy	Domestic	2 045	4 040	2 944	2 080	2 147
Zinc	United States	Domestic	344	401	260	232	214
	United Kingdom	Domestic	349	416	218	207	221
	Western Germany	Domestic	321	408	219	215	209
	France	Domestic	429	503	314	314	314
	Italy	Domestic	440	580	316	291	304
Rubber	United States	Domestic	408	540	507	507	507
		Domestic	682	1 592	573	461	448
	United Kingdom	Auction	669	1 698	566	437	412
Cotton	United States	Dom. and Exp.	745	992	739	719	756
	Brazil	Domestic	794	1 588	948	853	710
	Egypt	Export	—	1 707	657	794	886
		Export	957	2 269	785	990	1 039
Wool	United States	Domestic	3 881	8 269 g	3 859 g	3 859 g	3 692 g
		Domestic	1 495	3 449	1 387	1 400	1 182
	United Kingdom	Auction	3 602	8 076	3 755	3 575	3 344
		Auction	1 582	5 504	1 800	1 852	1 878
Jute	United States	Import	361	560	254	327	306
	United Kingdom	Import	317	533	232	300	276
Hessian (U.S. \$ per 100 yards)	United States	Domestic	16.4	37.0	12.0	12.6	11.4
	United Kingdom	Domestic	16.7	21.5	15.3	16.7	16.7
	India	Export	14.1	34.8	10.6	11.2	10.0
Hard fibres	United States	Import	525	792	557	496	426
	United Kingdom	Import	359	623	267	259	248
Rayon yarn	United States	Domestic	1 566	1 720	1 720	1 720	1 720
	United Kingdom	Domestic	947	1 525	1 183	1 245	1 245
	Italy	Domestic	1 624	1 984	1 776	1 776	2 008
Copra	United States	Import	190	303	292	240	196
	Philippines	Export	177	254	225	195	158
	Indonesia	Export	214	229	231	178	193
Sawnwood (U.S. \$ per standard)	Sweden	Export ^h	145	228	212	220	218
Woodpulp	United States	Domestic ⁱ	136	154	154	154	154
	United Kingdom	Import ^j	127	185	143	145	152
Newsprint	Canada	Export ^k	96	101	123	122	123
	Finland	Export ^l	87	123	119	124	125
Hides	United States	Domestic	512	787	282	271	238
	South Africa	Domestic	473	705	530	558	532
Sugar	Cuba	Export	93	121	72	69	72
Coffee	United States	Import	1 054	1 208	1 363	1 350	1 892
Cocoa	United States	Import	679	847	723	1 032	1 275
Wheat	Canada	Export	69	77	82	71	68

imported ore. At the end of May 1952, the ceiling price for imported copper was suspended in order to permit imports from Chile to be resumed.

^g Nominal.

^h Fir battens, f.o.b. east coast.

ⁱ Domestic and Canadian bleached sulphite, f.o.b. mill.

^j Chemical, dry-bleached, unit value of imports from Sweden.

^k Paper rolls, f.o.b. Canadian mills.

^l Export unit value.

Table XXXII
FIXED CAPITAL INVESTMENT AND ITS DISTRIBUTION IN
EASTERN EUROPE AND THE SOVIET UNION

Billions of national currency units, percentages and index numbers

Country	Period	Total (Billions of national currency)	Percentage Distribution				
			Industry	Agriculture	Transport	Social and cultural	Housing
Bulgaria ^a	1953 Actual	3.565	51.5	8.6	..	..	..
	1954 Plan	3.854	53.3	12.6	13.1	..	..
	Index 1954 (1953 = 100)	108.1	111.8	158.8	..	150.2	182
Czechoslovakia	1953 Actual	19.8	42.5	8.6 *	..	..	..
	1954 Plan	23.4	..	14.8	..	..	..
	Index 1954 (1953 = 100)	118.2	..	200.0	..	172	136.6
Hungary	1953 Actual	16.3	48.4 ^b	14.1	21.8 ^c	9.6	6.1
	1954 Plan	13.5	35.2	24.0	16.3 ^c	13.4	11.1
	Index 1954 (1953 = 100)	82.8	60.0	141.3	62.0	116.1	150.0
Rumania	1953 Actual	18.0 *	..	6.7	..	..	..
	1954 Plan	17.0	..	12.4	..	..	..
	Index 1954 (1953 = 100)	90.0 *	170 ^d	175	..	..	157.0 ^e
Soviet Union	1953 Actual	150.0	58 ^f	8	12	9 ^c	13
	1954 Plan	184.9	57 ^f	11	10	8 ^c	14
	Index 1954 (1953 = 100)	123.3	118.7	179.4	103.3	115.4	131.4

Sources : See " Notes to the Statistics ".

^c Including items not elsewhere specified.

^d Light industry only.

^e Increase in dwelling space construction in square metres.

^f Of which light industries : 5 per cent in 1953, 8 per cent in 1954.

^a Excluding investment by co-operatives.

^b Of which light industries, 7.1 per cent.

Table XXXIII

PRODUCTION PROGRAMME BY COMMODITIES OF LIGHT AND FOOD INDUSTRIES
IN THE SOVIET UNION AND EASTERN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES

Country and terminal date of long-term plan	Unit	Long-term plan		Plan for 1954	Index numbers	
		Original version	Revision of 1953 ^a		1954 (1953=100)	1953 (1952=100)
Soviet Union (1955)						
Cotton cloth	Million metres	6 142	6 267	5 549	107	105
Woollen cloth	"	257	271	242	109	109
Leather footwear	Million pairs	318	318	267	..	..
Granulated sugar	Thousand tons	4 300	4 800	4 300	114	112
Vegetable oil	"	1 372	1 500	1 300	117	116
Butter (State sales only)	"	554	560	476	131	103
Czechoslovakia (1953) ^a						
Paper	Thousand tons	320.0	320.0	327.3	103	103
Refined sugar	"	790	972	705	111	108
Butter	"	48.7	52.1	38.4	112	88
Beer	Million hl.	11.7	13.0	12.4	105	..
Eastern Germany (1955)						
Textile fabrics of all sorts	Million m ²	525.0	..	..	132	112
of which cotton cloth	"	..	260.0	222.5	..	..
Knitwear	Million pieces	182	172	162	..	116
Socks and stockings	Million pairs	230	140	136	..	..
Rayon and silk	Thousand m ²	..	87.0	65.8	..	112
Paper	Thousand tons	..	..	405	104	..
Poland (1955)						
Cotton cloth	Million metres	607.7	558.5	528.6 ^b	106	106
Woollen cloth	"	74.9	78.3	74.4 ^b	105½	110
Silk cloth	"	103.9	81.6	74.8 ^b	110	100
Leather footwear	Million pairs	22.2	25.4	23.1 ^b	111	106
Paper	Thousand tons	530	530	442 ^b	125	102
Raw sugar	"	1 100	1 182.4	1 143.7 ^b	103½	134
Butter	"	116	..	..	..	104
Hungary (1954)						
Cotton cloth	Million m ²	258	220	220.0	105	97
Woollen cloth	"	27	..	..	..	..
Leather footwear	Million pairs	..	10.0	10.0	119	94
Refined sugar	Thousand tons	279	287	287	108	171
Rumania (1955)						
Cotton cloth	Million m ²	266.5	250	210	110	..
Woollen cloth	"	39.4	32.5	30	..	106
Silk cloth	"	41.8	19	17	..	..
Leather footwear	Million pairs	20.7	10	..	..	..
Refined sugar	Thousand tons	278	..	150	150½	..
Vegetable oil	"	72.2	..	..	116	111
Bulgaria (1953) ^a						
Cotton cloth	Million metres	90.0	118.4	..	..	108
Woollen cloth	"	7.6	9.9	..	..	113
Leather footwear	Million pairs	3.0 ^c	1.29 ^d	..	..	103
Paper	Thousand tons	..	27.6	..	..	107
Refined sugar	"	75	84	102	122	158
Vegetable oil	"	51	..	..	115	..

Sources: See "Notes to the Statistics".

^a The figures for Czechoslovakia refer to the revision of 1951 and not to 1953. Those for Bulgaria are the actual results in 1953.

^b Interpolated from 1955 target.

^c Including local industries.

^d Factory output only.

Table XXXIV

PRODUCTION PROGRAMME BY COMMODITIES OF HEAVY INDUSTRY
IN THE SOVIET UNION AND EASTERN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES

Country and terminal date of long-term plan	Unit	Long-term plan		Plan for 1954	Index numbers	
		Original version	Revision of 1953 ^a		1954 (1953 = 100)	1953 (1952 = 100)
<i>Soviet Union (1955)</i>						
Coal and lignite	Million tons	372	—	346	108.1	106
Electric power	Billion kWh	162.5	—	147.2	110.5	113
Crude steel	Million tons	44.2	—	41.2	108.4	110
Cement	"	22.7	—	18.5	114.2	115
Engineering industries	Index numbers (1950 = 100)	200	—	190	115.2	118
<i>Czechoslovakia (1953) ^a</i>						
Hard coal	Million tons	20.8	24.0	22.0	108.5	100
Brown coal	"	32.2	39.6	37.1	107.9	103
Coke	"	8.0	..	9.3	105.5	106
Iron ore	"	1.4	3.8	2.5	110.4	108
Crude petroleum	Thousand tons	240	..	212	108.3	108
Electric power	Billion kWh	11.2	13.0	13.9	112.2	106
Pig-iron	Million tons	2.7	3.0	3.0	108.3	120
Crude steel	"	3.5	4.5	4.6	104.5	116
Rolled products	"	2.5	3.8	3.3	113.4	115
Cement	"	2.6	3.4	2.8	121.7	105
Bricks	Millions	1 300.0	1 300.0	1 516.7	117.3	..
Lime	Million tons	1.3	..	1.3	117.6	..
<i>Eastern Germany (1955) ^a</i>						
Hard coal	Million tons	4.0	3.5	3.2	110.3	..
Brown coal	"	205.0	225.2	194.8	110.5	110
Iron ore	"	1.8	3.6	1.5	121.3	168
Electric power ^b	Billion kWh	31.6	33.4	26.7	113.0	106
Pig-iron	Million tons	1.25	2.0	1.6	140.5	164
Crude steel	"	3.00	3.1	2.5	114.1	115
Rolled products	"	2.2	2.2	1.7	118.6	114
Cement	"	2.6	4.0	2.5	107.1	121
<i>Poland (1955)</i>						
Hard coal	Million tons	100.0	—	94.3 ^c	106.3	105
Brown coal	"	8.5	—	7.6 ^c	110.9	111
Coke	"	9.9	—	8.9 ^c	112.7	107
Iron ore	"	3.0	—	2.2 ^c	161.5	131
Electric power	Billion kWh	19.3	—	16.5 ^c	121.3	113
Pig-iron	Million tons	3.5	—	2.9 ^c	126.1	129
Crude steel	"	4.6	—	4.1 ^c	113.9	113
Rolled products	"	3.2	—	2.9 ^c	113.5	115
Cement	"	4.95	—	4.1 ^c	124.2	124
<i>Hungary (1954)</i>						
Coal	Million tons	18.5	22.7	22.7	106½	114
Crude oil	"	..	1.1	1.1	134.7	119
Electric power	Billion kWh	4.6	5.1	5.1	110.9	109
Pig-iron	Thousand tons	960	861	861	113.3	132
Crude steel	"	1 600	1 678	1 678	111.9	107
Rolled products	"	..	891	891	106.1	107
Cement	"	1 050	1 016	1 016	105.5	100
<i>Rumania (1955)</i>						
Coal	Million tons	8.53	8.50	1953 Actual 4.5	..	105
Crude petroleum	"	10.0	11.0	9.5	..	113
Electric power	Billion kWh	4.7	..	3.5	..	117
Pig-iron	Million tons	0.80	..	0.46	..	117
Crude steel	"	1.25	1.00	0.72	..	103
Cement	"	2.86	2.70	1.9	..	126
<i>Bulgaria (1953) ^a</i>						
Coal	Million tons	6.55	8.4	1954 Plan 9.2	109.2	113
Electric power	Billion kWh	1.8	1.5	1.8	117.7	115
Pig-iron	Thousand tons	20	8.7	9.0	116.2	..
Cement	"	650	708	808	119.7	105

Sources : See "Notes to the Statistics".

^a The figures for Czechoslovakia and eastern Germany refer to the revision of 1951 and not to 1953. Those for Bulgaria are the actual results in 1953.

^b Refers to total energy production.

^c Interpolated from 1955 target.

Table XXXV

CHANGES IN WAGES, PRODUCTIVITY AND THE COST OF PRODUCTION

Percentage changes (corresponding period of previous year = 100)

	Period	Earnings per man	Output per man	Cost of production
<i>Soviet Union</i>				
Industry	1953 (plan)	..	..	- 6.1
	1953	+ 2.0 ^a	+ 6.0	- 5.0
	1954 (plan)	..	+ 8.3	- 4.4
Building and construction	1953 (plan)	..	..	- 3.2
	1953	..	+ 4.0	..
	1954 (plan)	..	+ 8.6	- 3.0
<i>Czechoslovakia</i>				
Industry	1953 (plan)	..	+15.0	..
	1953	+ 8.0 ^b	+ 7.0	..
	1954 (plan)	..	+ 3.8	- 2.37
Building and construction	1953	..	+11.0	..
	1954 (plan)	..	+10.3	..
<i>Eastern Germany</i>				
Industry	1953 (orig. plan)	+ 7.0	+16.0	- 6.0 ^c
	1953 (rev. plan)	+ 7.8	+10.1	- 3.0
	1953	+ 9.0	+ 9.2	..
	1954 (plan)	+ 5.0	+ 6.4	- 3.9
	1954 1st qtr.	+ 8.6	+ 5.9	..
<i>Hungary</i>				
Industry	1953 (plan)	..	..	..
	1953	+ 8.6	+ 4.4	..
	1954 (plan)	..	..	..
	1954 1st qtr.	+16.0	- 7.0	..
<i>Poland</i>				
Industry	1953 (plan)	..	+ 7.4 ^d	..
	1953	..	+10.6	- 3.5
	1954 1st qtr.	..	+10.0 ^e	..
	1955 (plan)	..	+15.0 ^f	- 7.0 ^f
Building and construction	1953	..	+13.0	..
	1955 (plan)	..	+16.0 ^f	- 7.0 ^f
<i>Rumania</i>				
Industry	1953 (plan)	..	+14.2	- 6.0
	1953	12.0 ^a	+3.0 to 17.6 ^g	..
Building and construction	1953 (plan)	..	+13.8	- 7.5
<i>Bulgaria</i>				
Industry	1953 (plan)	..	+10.7	- 4.2
	1953	..	+ 6.8	- 3.0
	1954 (plan)	..	+ 4.4	- 4.0
Building and construction	1953 (plan)	..	+ 6.0	-11.4
	1953	..	+13.9	..
	1954 (plan)	..	+ 3.7	- 8.0

Sources: See "Notes to the Statistics".

^a Average monthly earnings.

^b Average wages in industry.

^c Cost of production in building and construction was planned to fall by 7.6 per cent.

^d Output per man in building and construction: +10.8 per cent.

^e Plan: +7.8 per cent.

^f Change planned for period 1953 to 1955.

^g Lowest and highest increase recorded for various branches of industry.

NOTES TO THE STATISTICS

1. GENERAL

The notes below are concerned only with corrections and additions to the statistical series used in the preparation of the *Economic Survey of Europe in 1953*, United Nations, Geneva, 1954, and the *Economic Bulletin for Europe*, Vol. 6, No. 1.

2. INDEX NUMBERS OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION (Tables I to VIII)

Greece: Metal-mining and metal-making, and metal-using: Separate index numbers are now published by the Federation of Greek Industries, enabling series for these two sectors to be calculated separately.

Spain: Energy: The series for gas and electricity production have been officially revised for the years 1952 and 1953.

Sweden: Textiles: The series of index numbers for "spinning and weaving mills and knitted goods factories" published for the first time in *Kommersiella Meddelanden*, March 1954, has been adopted.

United Kingdom: Energy: Series for "saleable mined coal", "opencast coal production", "electricity production", "gas and gas-coke production" and "coke-oven coke production" are now received directly from the Central Statistical Office.

Yugoslavia: All series: Data for 1952 and preceding years have been officially revised. Furthermore, for 1954 the weighting coefficients refer to the year 1953, whereas for previous years coefficients relevant to the year 1951 were used; see *Indeks*, No. 5, 1954.

Starting with this issue of the *Bulletin*, index numbers of industrial production have been shown for a further industrial sector—namely, building and allied materials.

The coverage of this sector corresponds as closely as possible to the major groups 14 and 33 of the *International Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities*, Statistical Papers, Series M, No. 4, Statistical Office of the United Nations.

The sources from which the original series have been taken are those normally used for the index numbers of industrial production, and described in *Economic Survey of Europe in 1953*, pp. 290–291. The original series taken for each country are the following:

Austria: "Baustoffindustrie"; "Kaolin (roh)"; "Ton".

Belgium: "Matériaux de construction".

Denmark: "Sten-, ler- og glasindustri".

Finland: "Kivi-, savi-, lasi- ja turveteollisuus" (Stone, clay, glass and peat industries).

France: "Extraction de matériaux de construction"; "Industrie du verre" (incl. "Optique"); "Céramique et fabrication de matériaux de construction".

Western Germany: "Industrie der Steine und Erden"; "Flachglaserzeugung"; "Hohlglaserzeugung"; "Feinkeramische Industrie".

Greece: "Building material".

Ireland: "Bricks, pottery, glass, cement and monumental masonry".

Italy: "Cave di marmo — Marmo in blocchi"; "Trasformazione minerali non metalliferi".

Netherlands: "Bouwmaterialen".

Norway: "Jord- og steinvareindustri".

United Kingdom: "Non-metalliferous mining manufactures".

3. INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT (Tables IX–XIV)

Starting with this issue of the *Bulletin*, the index numbers of employment have been extended to a further industrial sector—namely, chemical industries. The coverage of this sector corresponds as closely as possible to that for the index numbers of industrial production, except that it also includes refining of petroleum. The methods of calculation and presentation are those already adopted for the other industrial sectors—see *Economic Bulletin for Europe*, Vol. 4, No. 3, page 92.

- Austria*: *Statistische Übersichten*, Österreichisches Institut für Wirtschaftsforschung. Series "Chemische Industrie".
- France*: Ministère du Travail et de la Sécurité Sociale, "Enquête sur l'activité économique et les conditions d'emploi de la main-d'œuvre"; *France Data Book*, Mutual Security Agency. Series "Industries chimiques et caoutchouc".
- Western Germany*: *Arbeits- und sozialstatistische Mitteilungen*; *Die Beschäftigungslage im Bundesgebiet*, Bundesanstalt für Arbeitsvermittlung und Arbeitslosenversicherung. Series "Chemische Industrie".
- West Berlin*: *Berliner Statistik*; Series "Chemische Industrie (ohne Herstellung von Kunststoffteilen und -waren)".
- Italy*: *Rassegna di Statistiche del Lavoro*. Series "Chimiche".
- Netherlands*: *Maandstatistiek van de nijverheid*; Series V "Chemische nijverheid" plus Series XVII.10. "Oliefabrieken annex-raffinaderijen".
- Norway*: *Arbeidsmarkedet*. Series "Kjemisk og elektrokjemisk industri".
- Sweden*: *Sociala Meddelanden*. Series "Kemisk-teknisk industri".
- Switzerland*: *La Vie économique*. Series "Industrie chimique".
- United Kingdom*: *Monthly Digest of Statistics*. Series "Chemical and allied trades".

Food, Beverage and Tobacco Industries (Table XIV)

- Netherlands*: The figures for employment in industries producing animal and vegetable oils have been subtracted from this sector and are now included under chemicals.

4. VOLUME OF CONSUMPTION (Table XXI)

- Western Germany*: Interpolation of the six-monthly estimates of consumer expenditure published in *Wirtschaft und Statistik* has been made by means of the monthly index of retail sales at constant prices, from the same source. This could be done, however, only for food, drink and tobacco, clothing and household goods. The interpolation for total consumer expenditure continues to be made on the basis of estimates in *Vierteljahrshefte zur Wirtschaftsforschung*.
- Norway*: Quarterly consumer expenditure in constant (1950) prices is taken from *Statistiske Meldinger*. The quarterly averages for 1949 in 1950 prices have been supplied by the Norwegian Bureau of Statistics and have been computed by applying volume indices of consumption in 1949 and 1950, derived from data in 1938 prices, to consumption in current prices in 1950. The difference in movement between 1949 and 1950, in terms of 1938 prices and 1950 prices, is not known exactly, but is considered to be minimal.

5. INDEX NUMBERS OF THE COST OF LIVING (Table XX)

- Netherlands*: The series has been slightly revised, so as to exclude from the general index the component group for taxes and social insurance contributions.

6. PRODUCTION AND FINANCE IN THE SOVIET UNION AND EASTERN EUROPE (Tables 11 to 13, 15 and 16, and XXXII to XXXV)

Amendments to the Long-term Plans and Operational Plans for 1954 in Czechoslovakia, Eastern Germany and Hungary (Table 11)

- Czechoslovakia*: *The First Czechoslovak Economic Five-Year Plan*, July 1948, pages 56-57, 178; *Rudé Právo*, 27 February 1951; 23 January, 24 February, 10 and 11 March, 15 April, 12-15 June 1954; *Sbirka Zákonů RCS* (Gazette of laws and statutes) No. 2, 2 February 1954 and *Úřední List* (Official Gazette) No. 115, 17 September 1953.
- Eastern Germany*: *Die Wirtschaft*, 27 July 1950; *Gesetz über den Fünfjahrplan* (Schriftenreihe der D.D.R., No. 8), pages 213, 214, 217-224, 235, 244; *Neues Deutschland*, 1 April and 2 June 1954.
- Hungary*: The texts of the laws on the Five-year Plan in their initial and revised version; for the second revision: Table 25 of the *Economic Survey of Europe in 1953*; *Szabad Nép*, 17 May 1951, 23 January and 13 May 1954; *Társadalmi Szemle*, 1953, No. 12, page 1191; 1954, No. 1, pages 40-42; *Magyar-Szovjet Közgazdasági Szemle*, 1954, No. 3, page 220; Z. Vas, *Az 5 éves terv második évének feladatai* (The Tasks of the Second Year of the Five-year Plan) 1951, page 46; plan fulfilment reports for 1950, 1951, 1952 and 1953; *Képes Figyelő*, 7 January 1950.

Budgetary Estimates and Out-Turn in the Soviet Union and Five Eastern European Countries (Table 12)

- Soviet Union*: *Izvestia*, 7 and 9 March 1952, 6 and 9 August 1953, 22, 23 and 28 April 1954.
- Czechoslovakia*: *Rudé Právo*, 24 and 25 April 1953; 10 and 11 March 1954.

Poland : *Dziennik Ustaw* (Official Gazette), 1953, No. 26; 1954, No. 19.

Hungary : *Szabad Nép*, 15 to 22 December 1952; *Magyar-Szovjet Közgazdasági Szemle*, 1953, No. 2, pages 153-165; *Szabad Nép*, 16 to 19 June 1954.

Rumania : *Scinteia*, 25 January 1953 and 21 April 1954.

Bulgaria : *Rabotnichesko Delo*, 3 and 10 February 1953; 2 and 5 February 1954.

Gross Additions to Purchasing Power from Price Reductions, Wage Increases and Other Measures (Table 13)

Soviet Union : *Izvestia*, 23 January and 9 August 1953, 31 January, 22 and 27 April 1954; *Voprosy Ekonomiki*, No. 2, 1954, page 72; *Pravda*, 6 October 1952.

Eastern Germany : *Neues Deutschland*, 30 July, 17 and 25 October, 12 December 1953; 10 June 1954; *Finanzwirtschaft*, 1954, No. 5.

Hungary : *Szabad Nép*, 10 November 1953; 20, 23, 24, 26 January and 21 February 1954.

Bulgaria : *Rabotnichesko Delo*, 2 February, 5 February and 28 March 1954.

Supplies of Major Items of Farm Machinery in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe (Table 15)

Economic Survey of Europe since the War, page 43; *Economic Survey of Europe in 1953*, pages 273 and 275.

Soviet Union : *Izvestia*, 26 September, 1 October 1953, 31 January 1954; *Pravda*, 29 September 1953, 13 March 1954; *Soviet Weekly*, 11 February 1954.

Czechoslovakia : *Prague News Letter*, 13 March 1954; *Rudé Právo*, 19 December 1953; 31 January 1954; 12-17 June 1954; *Úřední List*, 17 September 1953.

Eastern Germany : *Statistische Praxis*, No. 10, 1953, Nos. 5 and 6, 1954; *Gesetzblatt*, 23 February 1954; *Neues Deutschland*, 14 February 1954.

Hungary : *Szabad Nép*, 23 and 30 December 1953; 23 and 24 January 1954; *Magyar-Szovjet Közgazdasági Szemle*, 1953, No. 3, 11-12, pages 239 and 269; *Társadalmi Szemle*, 1954, No. 1, pages 42 and 46.

Poland : *Trybuna Ludu*, 6 February 1954; *Polish Facts and Figures*, No. 398, 17 April 1954; *Wirtschaftsdienst* (Polnisches Informationsbüro, East Berlin), No. 5, May 1954, and No. 6, June 1954.

Rumania : *Rumänisches Informationsbulletin* (Rumanian Legation, Berne), 25 February 1954; *Scinteia*, 21 April 1954.

Bulgaria : *Rabotnichesko Delo*, 9 April 1954; *The Second Five-year Plan*, Sofia, 1954; G. Chankov : *Report at the Sixth Congress of the Bulgarian Communist Party*, Sofia, 1954; V. Chervenko : *Report of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party*, Sofia, 1954. Plan results of 1953 and results of the First Five-year Plan, given in *Rabotnichesko Delo*, 6 March 1954.

Production and Supply of Mineral Fertilizers in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe (Table 16)

Economic Survey of Europe since the War, page 43; *Economic Survey of Europe in 1953*, pages 273 and 275.

Soviet Union : *Soviet Weekly*, 11 February 1954.

Czechoslovakia : *Rudé Právo*, 15 April 1954; *Sbirka Zákonů RCS*, 2 February 1954; *Industrial Reports of the Statistical Office of Czechoslovakia*, 1948, Nos. 28-29.

Eastern Germany : *Neues Deutschland*, 11 February 1954; *Die Wirtschaft*, 2 November 1951; *Gesetzblatt*, 23 February 1954.

Hungary : *Szabad Nép*, 27 January 1954; *Társadalmi Szemle*, 1954, No. 1, page 42.

Poland : *Polish Facts and Figures*, No. 13, 20 February 1954; *Bulletin* (Bureau d'informations polonaises, Paris), 23 March 1954.

Fixed Capital Investment and its Distribution in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union (Table XXXII)

Bulgaria : *Rabotnichesko Delo*, 2 February 1954; 10 April 1954.

Czechoslovakia : *Rudé Právo*, 16 September 1953; 23 January and 31 January 1954; 10 and 11 March 1954; 12-17 June 1954. *Sbirka Zákonu RCS*, 2 February 1954.

Hungary : *Szabad Nép*, 23, 24 and 27 January 1954; *Társadalmi Szemle*, 1954, No. 1, page 41.

Rumania : *Scinteia*, 23 August 1953. *Scinteia*, 21 April 1954.

Soviet Union : *Pravda*, 22, 23 and 27 April 1954.

Production Programme by Commodities of Light, Food and Heavy Industries in the Soviet Union and Eastern European Countries (Tables XXXIII and XXXIV)

- Soviet Union*: *Economic Survey of Europe since the War*, Geneva, 1953, pages 42-43, *Economic Survey of Europe in 1953*, Geneva, 1954, page 270; *Izvestia*, 28 and 30 October 1953; 27 April 1954 and plan fulfilment reports.
- Czechoslovakia*: *The Czechoslovak Economic Five-year Plan*, Orbis, Prague, July 1949; *Rudé Právo*, 27 February 1951; 15 April 1954; 12-17 June 1954; *Sbirka Zákonů RCS*, 2 February 1954 and plan fulfilment reports.
- Eastern Germany*: *Gesetz über den Fünfjahrplan*, Berlin, 1951; *Die Wirtschaft*, 27 July 1950; 17 December 1953; *Neues Deutschland*, 20 December 1953; *Statistische Praxis*, No. 3, 1954 and plan fulfilment reports.
- Poland*: *Dziennik Ustaw* (Official Gazette), 30 August 1950, No. 37, pages 427-450; *Zycie Gospodarcze*, No. 7, 1954; *Trybuna Ludu*, 6 February 1954; *Polish Facts and Figures*, London, 27 March 1954, 10 and 17 April 1954 and plan fulfilment reports.
- Hungary*: Hungary's Five-year Plan, 1950-1954. *Law presented to the National Assembly on 5 December 1949* (The Hungarian News and Information Service, London); *Szabad Nép*, 23 January 1954; *Társadalmi Szemle*, 1954, No. 1, pages 40-42; *Szabad Nép*, 25 May 1954 and plan fulfilment reports.
- Rumania*: *La Roumanie nouvelle*, 1-15 January 1951; *Pour une paix durable, pour une démocratie populaire I*, 28 August 1953; *Scinteia*, 23 August 1953; *Probleme economice*, 7 August 1953 and plan fulfilment reports.
- Bulgaria*: *Drzhaven Vestnik*, Sofia, 18 January 1949, No. 12; *Rabotnichesko Delo*, 3 February 1954; 10 April 1954 and plan fulfilment reports.

Changes in Wages, Productivity and the Cost of Production (Table XXXV)

- Soviet Union*: *Izvestia*, 22 April 1954; plans and plan fulfilment reports; *Soviet Weekly*, 11 February 1954.
- Czechoslovakia*: Plans and plan fulfilment reports and *Rudé Právo*, 2 April and 27 June 1954.
- Eastern Germany*: Plans and plan fulfilment reports and *Neues Deutschland*, 17 December 1953; *Statistische Praxis*, No. 6, 1954.
- Hungary*: *Szabad Nép*, 27 May 1954.
- Poland*: Plans and plan fulfilment reports; *Polish Facts and Figures*, 27 March 1954.
- Rumania*: Plans and plan fulfilment reports; *Scinteia*, 21 April 1954.
- Bulgaria*: Plans and plan fulfilment reports; *Rabotnichesko Delo*, 9 and 10 April 1954.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE AND PAYMENTS (Tables 7, XXIII, XXVI, XXVIII, XXIX and XXX)

Changes in Net Foreign Exchange Reserves (Table 7)

The coverage of the series shown is as follows:

- Denmark, Finland, Norway, Sweden*: Changes in net gold and foreign exchange assets of the banking system.
- Western Germany, Italy*: Changes in net foreign exchange assets of the central bank and (in Italy) the foreign exchange control authorities.
- Netherlands*: Gross gold and foreign exchange assets of the banking system.
- Austria, Belgium-Luxembourg*: Gross gold and foreign exchange assets of the central bank.
- France*: Gross gold and foreign exchange assets of the central bank plus its advances to the Stabilization Fund. (The real foreign exchange holdings of the Fund are not known.)
- Switzerland*: Gold and foreign exchange assets of the central bank and the treasury, adjusted for changes in clearing balances, European Payments Union credits and liabilities to foreign banks in the European Payments Union area.
- United Kingdom*: Official holdings of gold and United States and Canadian dollars, less liabilities to the European Payments Union.

Balance of Payments of Europe and Other Areas with the United States (Table XXIII)

Goods and services provided under the military aid programme are excluded throughout the table. The amounts of such aid, as given in the original source, are as follows (in millions of dollars):

	Western Europe	Canada	Latin American Republics	All other countries	TOTAL
1952—First quarter	1 006	—	6	270	1 282
Fourth quarter	662	—1	7	134	802
1954—First quarter	660	—	11	155	826

On the other hand, the United States military expenditure abroad (for goods and services purchased by the United States armed forces for their own use abroad and—as in “offshore purchases”—for transfer to other countries) is included in the table under the item “services (net)”. The amount of such military expenditure included in the table is as follows (in millions of dollars):

	1953		1954
	First quarter	Fourth quarter	First quarter
United Kingdom	45	53	68
Other European countries	174	303	274
Total Europe	219	356	342
Affiliated overseas areas ^a	23	21	19
Overseas sterling area	19	14	15
Canada	46	55	41
Latin American republics	10	4	9
All other countries	230	250	192
International institutions	—	—	—
Total world	547	700	618

^a Excluding the sterling area.

An analysis of these figures into merchandise and services is not available. It should be noted that this system of reporting is a departure from the method previously used by the United States Department of Commerce; until the June 1954 issue of the *Survey of Current Business*, military expenditure appears to have been included under two items, "imports of merchandise" and "imports of miscellaneous services: Government". Consequently, Table XXIII as published in this *Bulletin* is not fully comparable with similar tables published in earlier issues and in the *Economic Survey of Europe*; the changes described above, however, affect only the items "exports to the United States" and "services (net)".

Indices of Unit Value and Volume of Trade by Major Commodity Groups (Tables XXVI and XXVIII)

United Kingdom: Quarterly figures given for 1953 and 1954 are not strictly comparable with those for 1951 and 1952, owing to changes in the commodity nomenclature in the United Kingdom trade statistics. New unit-value indices published by the United Kingdom (with 1953 as a base) have been transferred to the base 1950 with the aid of current-weighted unit-value indices.

Imports and Exports of Eighteen European Countries and the United States (Tables XXIX and XXX)

Denmark: Beginning January 1954, Greenland is included in the Danish customs territory. This trade is now considered internal trade, as has previously been Denmark's trade with the Faroe Islands, and it is excluded throughout the table.

France: Non-monetary gold (item No. 16-24 in the French nomenclature) is included in the French trade statistics and in Tables XXIX and XXX. However, for certain periods shown in the tables, imports and exports of such gold have assumed proportions which seriously distort the figures. French exports of non-monetary gold to Switzerland, for example, have amounted to as much as 30 per cent of the total exports to Group II given in Table XXIX. The figures for gold shipments in the periods shown by main areas are as follows (in millions of current dollars):

French Imports and Exports of Non-monetary gold

	1952	1953				1954
	Fourth quarter	First quarter	Second quarter	Third quarter	Fourth quarter	First quarter
Total imports	55.6	49.2	71.1	57.0	50.6	42.9
of which from Group I	6.5	4.9	10.7	6.9	5.8	1.4
II	15.6	12.2	16.6	8.4	16.2	26.1
VII	—	3.4	2.1	—	—	—
VIII	—	—	—	—	—	10.3
XIII	32.0	22.5	33.4	38.3	22.4	0.9
XV	0.2	3.4	3.5	2.1	4.1	0.5
Total exports	52.8	57.0	62.9	61.2	54.8	53.0
of which to Group II	47.8	48.5	58.0	56.4	50.3	49.1
XIV	2.6	1.9	1.2	0.3	1.1	0.3
XV	1.7	3.6	2.7	3.9	2.6	2.7

Sweden: Figures on trade with "Other Arabia", as given in the Swedish trade statistics, have been changed from Group XIII (Overseas sterling area) to Group XV (Other overseas countries).

Figures for Spain in the fourth quarter 1953 and for Greece, Spain and Turkey in the first quarter 1954 are estimates based on incomplete data.

For a complete definition of the country groups, see *Economic Survey of Europe since the War*, United Nations, Geneva, 1953, Appendix B (pages 366-367). Starting with the *Economic Survey of Europe in 1953*, Jordan and Libya have been changed from "Other overseas countries" to "Overseas sterling area".

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